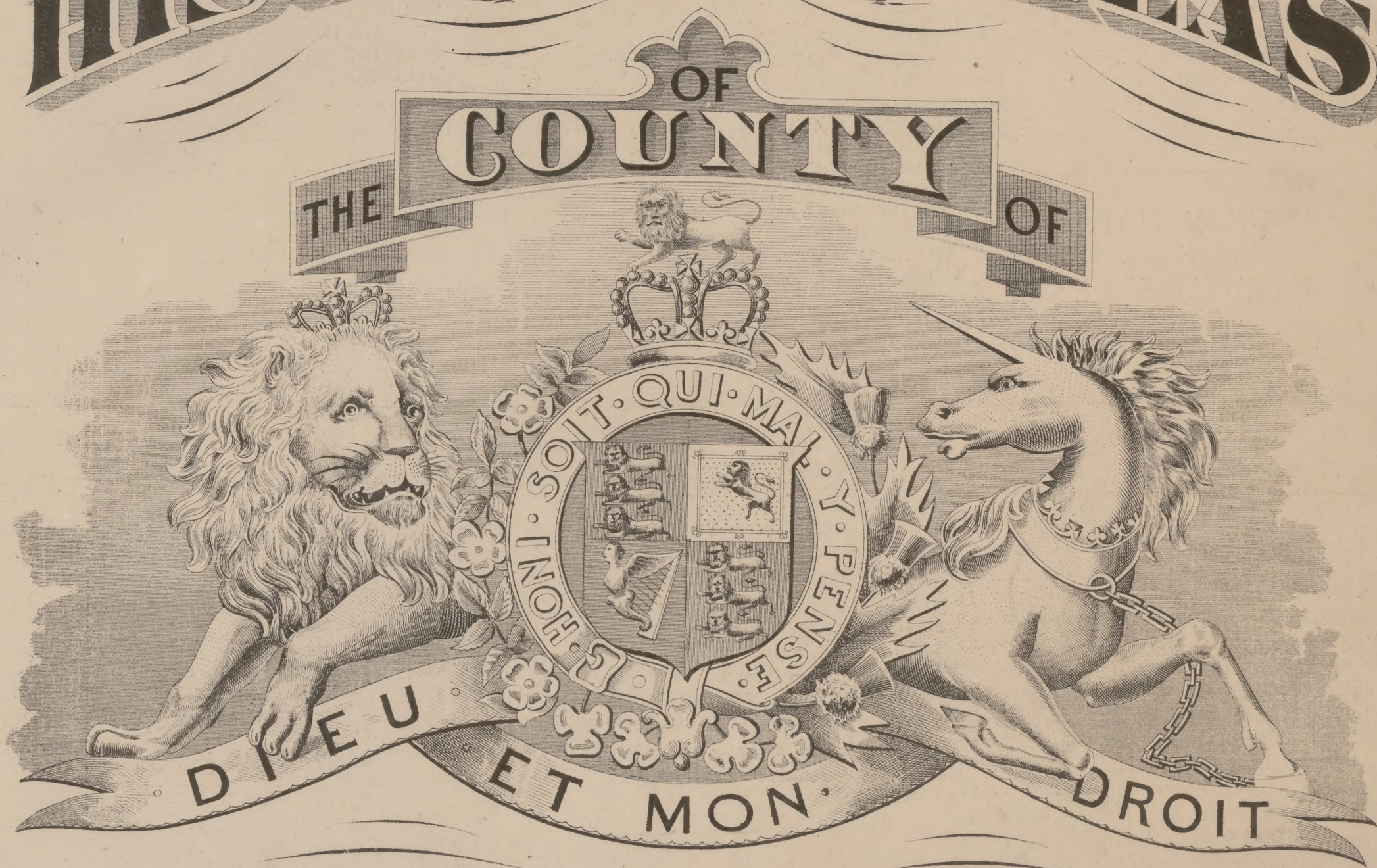


Wm. B. Mackenzie

ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS



HALTON
ONT

Compiled and drawn from official plans and special surveys by

J.H. POPE, Esq.

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TORONTO.

1877.

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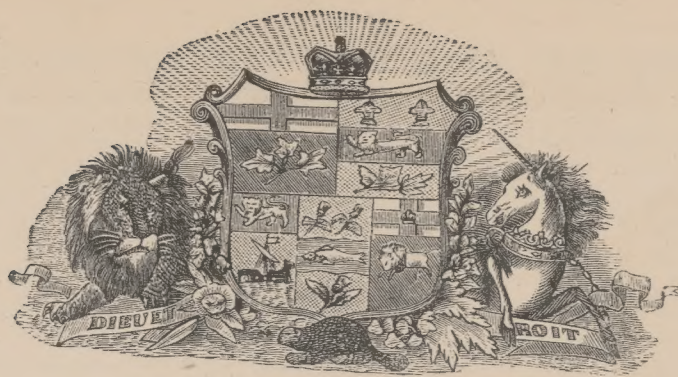
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AN HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON,

Including Lists of the County and Town Officers, the Agricultural Production, Educational Statistics, Population, and a description of some of the Principal Towns and Villages of the County.

Although the scope of this portion of our work is to present to our readers more particularly an historical sketch of the County of Halton, a brief notice of the general history of our country, and particularly of the Province of Ontario, will not be considered out of place. More than the outlines of that history could not be expected from the limited space allotted to the letter-press accompanying this work, and the reader is referred for fuller details to the numerous excellent works which have been written on this subject. We shall, therefore, only briefly set forth the more salient features of the general history, and not deal in details until we reach that part more especially connected with the County of Halton. Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, and from that time until the treaty of 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain, belonged to France. Samuel de Champlain was the first French Governor of Canada (then called New France), and died in 1635, after having conducted several important exploratory expeditions. At that time and down to the year 1663, a company chartered by the French Government, under the designation of "The Society of 100 Associates," exercised supreme control over the affairs of the colony. This company was bound to provide for the settlement of the country, and for the religious care of the colonists as well as the conversion of the savages. But the Company did little to further the settlement of the country, for in 1648 the population of the colony did not exceed 800, and in 1662 less than 2,000, very many of whom had been brought out by associations of pious persons, or religious orders. About the last mentioned period, in order to supply the colonists with wives, young women of good character, principally selected from among orphan girls, were brought out from France under the auspices of religious persons of their own sex. After the suppression of the "Company of Associates" in 1663, the increase in the population was more rapid, and in 1763 we find that it had reached 70,000, principally settled in the lower part of what is now the Province of Quebec. Under French dominion Canada was more of a military than an agricultural colony, and the various settlements were little more than a chain of barracks; presenting in this a striking contrast to the then British colonies on the other side of the St. Lawrence.

The most bitter animosity existed between the British colonists, who occupied territories lying east of the Alleghenies, and the French inhabitants of Quebec, and even when the parent countries were at peace, war raged between their respective subjects on the question of disputed boundaries.

On the breaking out of the seven years' war in Europe, both England and France sent reinforcements to their troops in America. In 1752 the Marquis de Montcalm arrived in Canada with a large force. After various sieges and battles lasting over several years, finally Niagara was captured by the British in 1758; and about the middle of February, 1759, a squadron having on board an army of nearly 8,000 men, under the command of General Wolfe, sailed for the St. Lawrence. On the 26th June, the fleet anchored off the Isle of Orleans, and Wolfe published an address to the Canadian people, in which he promised them safety in person and property, and freedom in religion, if they remained neutral. But this appeal had little effect on the brave peasantry, who adhered loyally to their valiant commander. While the British fleet had been slowly ascending the river, Montcalm and his followers were busily preparing to receive it. They labored unceasingly to add to the great natural strength of the country about Quebec, and above all no efforts were spared to organize the peasantry. Great reliance was placed by the Canadians on the supposed difficulty of navigating the river, and they were filled with disappointment when the preconcerted signal announced that the British fleet had passed the "narrows" in safety. Many weeks were spent by the invading force before the apparently impregnable fortifications without any decisive advantage being gained. At length it was determined to make a night attack and approach the city by the Plains of Abraham. On the evening of the 12th September the movement was commenced, and on the succeeding day a desperate battle was fought, in which both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. The British troops gained a decisive victory, which was followed in a few days by the surrender of Quebec. A vigorous but unsuccessful attempt was made in the spring of the following year to regain possession of Quebec; but finally Montreal and all Canada capitulated, and by the treaty of 1763 the country was formally ceded to the British Crown. The inhabitants, being nearly all Roman Catholics, were guaranteed the free exercise of their religion.

At this time nearly the whole region was a wilderness, the principal settlements being along the St. Lawrence and its chief tributaries, and from 1760 until 1763 was governed by councils composed of military officers.

In 1763 General James Murray was appointed Governor-General, with instructions, as far as practicable, to introduce the laws of England. Much discontent was produced by the attempt to introduce English laws, and finally a compromise was adopted. In criminal cases, trial by jury and English legal forms were established. As regarded property and civil rights, the ancient laws of the colony were allowed to have force. But upwards of fourteen years elapsed before any settled mode of administering the laws can be said to have been introduced.

In 1774, Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester), being Governor, the "Quebec Act" was passed, by which some of the principal grievances complained of by the French Canadians were removed. The English inhabitants were greatly dissatisfied with the provisions of this Act.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the errors connected with the government and the administration of the law, the country had recovered from the condition in which it was left on the cessation of the war. Exports of wheat, fish, and other products were made, and the population had increased to over 80,000.

In 1775 and 1776, on the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonies and the mother country, Canada became involved again in the miseries of war. General Richard Montgomery, commander of the colonial forces, advanced with a considerable body of men toward the River St. Lawrence and Montreal, and forced Governor Carleton to make a retreat to Quebec, which he effected with great difficulty. Obtaining control of the navigation of the river, Montgomery proceeded to effect a junction with the notorious General Benedict Arnold, who had already begun to besiege Quebec. This undertaking, however, failed, Arnold was badly wounded, and Montgomery was killed on the night of the 31st December, 1775. Early in the ensuing spring the Americans retired, all the places which they had captured were abandoned by them, and finally they retreated from the country. In spite of the endeavours of the Americans, the French Canadian population, under the guidance of the priests, remained loyal to the British Crown, and cheerfully seconded the efforts of the English troops.

When hostilities ceased in 1782, and the independence of the United States was recognized, many persons in the States who had refused to join in the revolt, and had remained faithful to their allegiance, found themselves discarded by their fellow-colonists and their property confiscated. Upwards of 10,000 of these, known by the name of United Empire Loyalists, removed from their homes and came to settle in Upper Canada, now Ontario. The addition of so large a number of intelligent and loyal settlers was a great advantage to the country, and they rendered material aid in after years in preserving this country to the old land. Many of their descendants still hold prominent positions in Canada, and no body of men are more deservedly held in high esteem than the brave U. E. Loyalists.

In 1791 the province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and representative institutions granted. This lasted until 1841, when the two provinces were again united under one parliament, with equal representation in both houses—the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The first Legislature for the Province of Upper Canada met in the fall of 1792, at Niagara (then called Newark), under Governor Simcoe. For a while the new constitution of 1791 worked comparatively well, but it did not altogether do away with the former causes of dissension, and finally introduced new elements of discord. In each province there was created an irresponsible body, which the Governor was empowered to create under the title of an Executive Council. In Lower Canada the Roman Catholics were not fairly represented, and the chief Protestant ecclesiastic was honored with a seat, while in both, paid public officials formed the great majority of the Executive Council. The most unseemly disputes occurred between the Council, almost entirely composed of persons of British origin, and the Assembly, principally of French, and the feeling continued to increase in intensity. Matters were not much better in Upper Canada, and only the breaking out of war with the United States in 1812, prevented open rupture. However, in defence of the provinces all parties united, and, for the time, laid aside their disagreements. The war lasted until nearly the close of the year 1814, and the Canadians exhibited a great amount of patriotism and bravery. Five successive invasions were made by the Americans with very little result.

For fuller details of this interesting struggle, upheld with such stubborn valor by Canada, with but little assistance from home, the reader is referred elsewhere. Suffice it to say that unshrinking fidelity to the old flag prevailed, and the invaders were compelled to retire. A treaty of peace

was concluded at Ghent on December 24, 1814. After the cessation of hostilities the former internal dissensions were renewed with increased bitterness, and finally culminated in the rebellion of 1837-8.

During this period from 1814 to 1837, many Governors of distinction and ability had been sent out from England, but they discharged their duties under instructions from the Home Government, which, while it doubtless was desirous of promoting the welfare of Canada, was ignorant of the requirements of the people. But the task of reconciling the differences between the contending parties was no light one, and it is questionable if any amount of tact in the administrators would have accomplished it. In 1831 the House of Assembly presented a long list of grievances to the Governor, some of which were remedied by the Imperial Parliament, which passed an act giving the Colonial Assembly full power over the Colonial revenues. In 1832 the cholera first appeared in Canada, and was very fatal in most of the towns and villages. The breach between the House of Assembly and the Imperial Government began to widen, until in 1834, the Assembly refused to vote the supplies, and sent Mr. Viger to England to lay before the Government a statement of grievances.

By this time the populations of the provinces had increased to 300,000 and 500,000 respectively, and the people demanded an Elective Legislative Council instead of the appointed one. In the Legislative Councils of the two provinces, consisting of twenty-three and seventeen members, respectively, no less than twelve and ten, respectively, were public officers in receipt of pay, of whom the majority held seats also in the Executive Councils. In 1834, in Lower Canada, the Assembly passed a series of resolutions, 92 in number, and passed addresses to the King, setting forth their grievances. In 1835 a commission was appointed to enquire into the alleged grievances and their remedy. The Commissioners reported at great length, and the report was discussed at great length in the House of Commons. Resolutions were passed which virtually suspended the Canadian constitution of 1791. On the arrival of the news in Canada in April 1837, the opponents of the Government held "indignation" meetings, and finally broke out into insurrection. The movement was renewed in 1838, but never had much chance of success. It is not our purpose to enter into an account of this unfortunate affair. Lives were lost in several risings that took place, but finally the Government succeeded in crushing out the rebellion. A few of the unfortunate rebels were captured, tried and executed, others were banished from the country. Most of them were, however, restored to their civil rights, and many of them still remain among us, holding positions of trust, honored and loyal citizens, and respected by those who formerly opposed them. The causes which led to this unhappy struggle being all now removed, their removal being no doubt greatly accelerated by it, let us hope that our country may never again be placed in such an unfortunate position. In 1841 the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united, the total population being about 1,000,000, that of Upper Canada being estimated at 465,000, of Lower Canada at 625,000. By the Act of Union there was to be one Legislature framed after the model of Great Britain, an equal number (42) of elected representatives for each of the old provinces in the House of Assembly, and also a Legislative Council to consist of life members, not less than twenty in number, and appointed by the Crown, and the powers of the Legislature were defined. In 1856 a modification of the Constitution as regarded the Legislative Council was made. The province was divided into forty-eight electoral districts, and that body was made elective, excepting as to the life members already appointed. The Constitution of 1841 existed until it gave way for the more comprehensive Constitution which now exists, and which came into force on July 1st, 1867. By this system the different scattered provinces belonging to Britain in North America have, with the exception of Newfoundland, been united into one solid confederacy, the Dominion of Canada. The period from 1841 to 1867 was an era of continued progress in legislative reforms, in population and in wealth. The principal measures and improvements were the passing of laws for the establishment of systems of municipal government to enable the people to manage their own local affairs, also of systems of public education; the introduction of Responsible Government; regulation of the finances and currency, and of the tariff on imports; the completion of the system of canals for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence; railways and other public works; the postal system; settlement of the clergy reserve and seigniorial tenure questions; the establishment of universities, colleges, and normal schools, and the better division of the country for judicial and municipal purposes. Though all these matters were debated with more or less acrimony, yet the violence of old times did not take place. The difficulty of working the Constitution

of 1841 had become so serious that it became clear to Canadian statesmen that some change would have to be made. The majority of the representatives from Upper Canada were often hindered in obtaining laws useful for their province by the minority, through the aid of the Lower Canada majority, who often experienced similar obstacles to good legislation in their section. Both Provinces were dissatisfied with each other, and it was found impossible for any ministry to obtain a working majority in the Assembly. No less than five changes of Government occurred between May 1862 and June 1864. The credit of the country became seriously impaired, and party feeling ran very high. The party leaders, with great patriotism and wise statesmanship, appreciated the dangers of the situation, laid aside their political differences, and settled upon a united plan of action. Recourse was again had to the Imperial Parliament, and the great scheme of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces was passed into law. The scheme was not a new one, having had its advocates from a very early period in our history; but it was not until the Conference of 1864 that the scheme assumed its present shape. In March 1865 an address to the Queen was voted by the Canadian Parliament, and in 1866 delegates were sent to England to see the scheme passed into law. In February 1867 the Imperial Parliament passed the British North America Act. It abolished the Constitution of 1841, and established the Dominion of Canada, to consist of the Provinces already united, and such others as might choose thereafter to join the Confederacy. The new Constitution aimed to place the several provinces as respected their common objects under one general government, while leaving to each the control of its local affairs. The general government is conducted by the Governor-General, with the advice of his Privy Council, the House of Commons elected by the people, and the Senate appointed for life by the Crown. Ontario is governed by the Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by his Ministry and the Legislative Assembly elected by the people. The events since Confederation are too recent to narrate in a work of this kind. Suffice it to say that the country is still progressing with wonderful rapidity, and though Canada has suffered, and still bears the marks of the financial crisis which has passed over both Europe and America, yet it has been affected much less than many other countries, and bids fair to become in the near future, the home of a great nation.

THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

Passing from the general history of Canada, we come now to speak more particularly of the County of Halton. While the historian can find little of "moving accidents by field and flood" to embellish the narrative of the early settlement of this county, yet it has not been entirely destitute of heroes, or men who, when duty called, were ready to step into the breach. In fact the early pioneers, in their own humble way, acted the heroic part, and filled perhaps quite as useful a part in the world's history, as though they had won their honors on the tented field. And the troubles that Canada has passed through has demonstrated to the world that her sons are no less fit to take up the sword than to pursue the more quiet, but no less honorable duties of the field, the forest, or the counting-house. Among the honored names in Canadian history, Halton can boast of being the home of Brant, that firm ally of England, who breathed his last at what is now the village of Burlington. When the Indian was the possessor of the soil the southern part of Nelson Township was the scene of many a hard fought battle, as their traditions and the numerous graves yet to be found bear testimony, but since the history proper of Canada began, no battles have been fought within the borders of this county. Many of her settlers took part in the war of 1812-13, and in 1837-8 Halton was well represented on both sides.

The first municipal organization of what is now the Province of Ontario, was made by Lord Dorchester in 1783 by proclamation, under the authority of an Imperial Act of Parliament. The Province was divided into four districts, namely:—Lunenburgh, Mecklinburgh, Nassau, and Hesse. The Provincial Act of 1792 continued these four divisions, but called them Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western. Each district was to have a gaol and court-house. Halton formed a part of the Home District. It subsequently, with Wentworth, formed the Gore District, which comprised the following townships:—Wentworth contained Ancaster, Barton, Binbrook, Brantford, Glanford, Onondago, Tuscarora, and Saltfleet; Halton contained Beverley, Dumfries, Esquesing, Flamboro' West and East, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. The district first commenced settling in 1783, and according to the calculations of Mr. Gourlay, it contained, in 1817, 6684 inhabitants. In 1817 there were in the District four places of worship, eighteen grist mills, forty-one saw mills, and three medical practitioners. There is no mention made of legal practitioners, they being, in all probability, a luxury unsuited to the state of the country at that time. The Gore District was set apart in 1816, and the first settlers in the country were almost exclusively U. E. Loyalists, who preferred to begin life over again in the bush rather than sever their connection with the British Crown. They were a brave, intelligent, industrious people, and their noble example has left no light impression on the people of the present day. Afterwards the Counties of Wentworth and Halton were reduced to their present dimensions and continued united until 1853, when they were separated; the Townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassagaweya forming the County of Halton. The first County Council meeting (provisional) was held at Thompson's Inn, in the Village of Milton; on the 12th day of July, 1853, under the provisions of "An Act to separate the County of Halton from the County of Wentworth." The members present were Messrs. Brown, Crawford, John McNaughton, Robert Miller, W. F. Romain, George Ghent, and James Young. Mr. James Young, Reeve of Esquesing, was elected Provisional Warden; Francis Hamblin, Clerk, and Henry Harrison, Treasurer. In 1854 Mr. Ghent was elected Warden. The municipalities of the Towns of Milton and Oakville were added in 1857. In 1865 the Village of Georgetown, and in 1874 the Villages of Burlington and Acton, sent representatives to the County Council. The County now comprises nine municipalities, viz:—the Townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassagaweya, the Towns of Milton and Oakville, and the Villages of Georgetown, Burlington, and Acton. It is a compact little County, in shape, oblong, and is 24 miles long, by about 15 miles in width. The waters of Lake Ontario form its southern boundary, and it is bounded on the east by Peel, north by Wellington, and west by Wentworth. A range of the Burlington mountains runs through the western portion of the County almost from south to north, being a continuation of the Burlington heights, and it is watered by some large streams, the Credit and its branches, the Twelve-mile Creek, the Sixteen-mile Creek,

&c., forming good sites for mills and manufactories. The soil is generally good for farming and grazing purposes, and it contains a wealthy and intelligent farming community. There are a large number of manufactories of various kinds, which are more particularly mentioned in the sketches of the several towns and villages. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through the northern extremity from east to west, and the Great Western through the south. The Hamilton and North-Western Railway cuts it diagonally from Burlington to Georgetown, and the Credit Valley Railway is partly constructed, which will divide it in the opposite direction. Truth compels us to say that its roads are, as a general thing, only fit for travel in summer, or when covered with snow. At other times the mud is something to be remembered with anything but pleasure by the unfortunate traveller. The County is well supplied with post and telegraph offices.

On the 13th June, 1871, in accordance with the statute of the Ontario Legislature then lately passed, Mr. Robert Little, then head teacher of Acton Common School, was, by a by-law of the County Council, appointed to the important position of Inspector of the public schools of the County. The appointment was made on the unanimous vote of the members of the Council, as Mr. Little had, during a long residence in the County, gained a deservedly high reputation as an instructor of youth, and it was thought—and as experience has proved thought correctly—that he was eminently qualified for the new office. Mr. Little entered upon the duties of his office with great energy, and as the Council of Public Instruction had prepared a new programme of studies and a new system of grading pupils, the work, never light, for the first year was very great. Very many of the school sections had not provided the accommodation prescribed by law, and to remedy this the new Inspector used all his powers of persuasion, and when that failed, fell back on his legal rights and compelled the Trustees to obey the law. The consequence was a great deal of complaining from the delinquent sections, but a very marked improvement in school houses, grounds, and furniture—an improvement which is still going on.

From the Inspector's last report to the County Council (1875), we find that the value of property assessed for school purposes during 1875, amounted to \$6,105,815, an increase over the year 1871 of \$2,246,307. The total receipts from all sources in 1875 amounted to \$50,459.09; and the total expenditure to \$46,190.84, of which nearly \$28,000 was paid for teachers' salaries, and over \$10,000 in the purchase of school sites and building school-houses. During the five years from 1871 to 1875 the sum of \$69,793.85 has been expended for the purchase of sites and for building school-houses.

The estimated value of school property in the County was in 1875 \$116,585, and the value of the desks and furniture \$10,111, being an increase in this item since 1871 of \$6,109. In 1871 only twenty of the school sites were enclosed. Now all are enclosed excepting one, and all contain the quantity of land required by law, many of them greatly exceeding it. There are fifty-nine school-houses, and of these thirty-five are brick or stone, and twenty-four frame. The log houses, of which there were two remaining in 1871, have all disappeared. With respect to its school buildings, Halton will compare favorably with any County in the Dominion. The total number of pupils enrolled was 6,163, of whom there were 5,722 attending school, and the number of teachers was eighty.

The number of public school libraries in the County is twenty-nine; of Sunday school libraries, fifty-six, and of mechanics' institutes, one, the latter being in the Town of Milton. In all there are eighty-six public libraries, containing 17,885 volumes. The Milton mechanics' institute contains 1,500 volumes, and the public school library at Acton contains 1,100 volumes, valued at \$1,000.

THE COUNTY OF HALTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was organized in 1853, the following gentlemen being among the leading spirits in forming the society: Levi Willson, J. Jarvis, H. M. Switzer, Alexander and John McNaughton, John White, Adam Sproat, William Barber, George Brown, Absalom Bell, Hugh Mason, Johnson Harrison, D. R. Springer, Joshua Freeman, John Turnbull, and James Menzies. The following were the first officers elected at a meeting held at Milton on 16th March, 1853: Thomas Douglas, president; W. Barber and D. R. Springer, vice-presidents; and Samuel Clark, secretary-treasurer. In 1864, the Society purchased eight acres of land in Milton and built a Hall, the cost being \$2,300, and in 1874 further enlarged and improved it at a cost of \$400. In 1865 the members were so well pleased with the manner in which the officers had conducted the building of the hall, that they re-elected the directors and presented the secretary, W. C. Beaty, with a gold watch and chain. The following will show the progress the Society has made:

	1853.	1864.	1876.
Membership Subs.	\$100	\$229	\$348
Government Grant	900	877	700
Fees at Gate		428	700
Municipal Grant		75	100
Prizes Paid	305	662	964

The Annual Fall Show attracts an immense crowd, and is one of the great events of farm life. The Society also holds a show every spring for the exhibition of stallions, of which Halton has some splendid specimens.

The following is a list of presidents since the organization of the Society:

1854. Thomas Douglas.	1866. Thomas Bowes.
1855. John White.	1867. Robt. Miller.
1856. D. R. Springer.	1868. Adam Sproat.
1857. D. R. Springer.	1869. A. Campbell.
1858. J. R. Bessey.	1870. John Sproat, Jr.
1859. H. M. Switzer.	1871. David Halton.
1860. Robt. Miller.	1872. G. Crawford McKindsey.
1861. J. M. Bussell.	1873. C. P. Preston.
1862. A. Willmott.	1874. John Ramsay.
1863. Thomas Hume.	1875. James Bussell.
1864. Joshua Norrish.	1876. John Fothergill.
1865. Joshua Norrish.	1877. J. B. Bessey.

For the first three years Samuel Clark was secretary-treasurer. The present secretary, W. C. Beaty, has held the office since 1857.

LEGAL.

The first judge for Halton was Joseph Davis, Esq., who held the position until his death in 1866. In 1867, the present judge, Thomas Miller, Esq., was appointed. The late Gilbert Tice Bastedo, Esq., a gentleman of considerable talents and an universal favorite on account of his urbanity and warm-heartedness, held the office of Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney until his untimely death in 1868, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent of the office, John Dewar, Esq. The first occupant of the office of Sheriff was Levi Willson, Esq., who resigned in 1858, when he was succeeded by his deputy, George Crawford McKindsey, Esq., who still holds the office. Thomas Racey, Esq., was appointed Registrar on the separation of the counties, and still, at an advanced age, continues to discharge the duties of his important office. W. L. P. Eager, Esq., is Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Clerk of the County, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and has also held those offices since the separation.

A few years ago, Judge Miller was appointed Master in Chancery at Milton, an office then created by the Judges in Chancery.

There are five Division Courts, of which the boundaries are as follows:

DIVISION COURTS.

1ST DIVISION.

From the Town Line, Nelson, to the 6th Line, Trafalgar, then from the Base Line, between Esquesing and Trafalgar, to the Lake Shore, including Milton. Clerk, Wm. Pantou; bailiff, J. A. Frazer.

2ND DIVISION.

From the 6th Line, Trafalgar, to the Town Line of the County of Peel, then from the Base Line to the Lake Shore, including Oakville. Clerk, Robt. Balmer; bailiff, C. H. Thompson.

3RD DIVISION.

From the 6th Concession of Esquesing to the Town Line of Chinguacousy, then from the Town Line of Erin to the Base Line between Esquesing and Trafalgar, including Georgetown. Clerk, Robt. Young; bailiff, John Hayes.

4TH DIVISION.

From the 6th Line of Esquesing to Town Line of Nassagaweya, then from the Town Line of Erin to the Base Line between Esquesing and Trafalgar, including Acton. Clerk, Jas. Matthews; bailiff, R. Adams.

5TH DIVISION.

The whole of the Township of Nassagaweya. Clerk, S. R. Lister; bailiff, H. Stingle.

6TH DIVISION.

The whole of the Township of Nelson, including the Village of Burlington. Clerk, Robt. Miller; bailiff, H. King.

The Legal profession of the County is represented as follows: Messrs. John Dewar, Wm. Laidlaw, and D. McGibbon, Milton. Messrs. J. D. Matheson, Robert Forsayeth, and G. S. Goodwillie, Georgetown.

R. S. Appelbe, A. R. Lewis, Oakville.
T. J. C. Greene, Burlington.

LIST OF MAGISTRATES FOR HALTON.

Alton, John	Oakville	Hall, R. S.	Hornby
Atkinson, Thos.	Appelbe	Harrison, Johnson.	Milton
Appelbe, Jas.	Trafalgar	Hall, Asa	Acton
Aikman, Alex.	Palermo	Hunte, John.	Ashgrove
Alton, Thos.	Appelbe	Henderson, Robert.	Glenwilliams
Akin, Robt.	Nassagaweya	Hood, Wm.	Drumyain
Allen, Wm.	Acton West	Hall, Hibert.	Hornby
Balmer, R.	Oakville	Hardy, Geo.	Oakville
Bessey, Jno. S.	Georgetown	Hardy, John.	Ashgrove
Bowber, W. S.	Trafalgar	Hardbottle, Geo. jr.	Lowville
Beaty, W. C.	Omagh	Jackson, John.	Hornby
Brain, John.	Hornby	Joyce, Wm.	Georgetown
Bray, Ezra.	Oakville	Jones, Wm. H.	Oakville
Barclay, Francis.	Milton	Kenney, Wm.	Trafalgar
Barber, Jas.	Georgetown	Kean, John.	Nassagaweya
Baker, Francis.	Kilbride	Kean, B. H.	Appelbe
Bowes, Thos.	Milton	Lister, S. R.	Campbellville
Bowman, S. A.	Palermo	Lawrence, Jacob.	Palermo
Brocelbank, Robt.	Hornby	Lyon, W. D.	Milton
Buntin, Wm.	Burlington	Langtree, Geo.	Bronte
Bigger, M. L.	Trafalgar	Lawrence, Cyrus.	Trafalgar
Brownridge, Jos.	Hornby	Lawrence, W. A.	Palermo
Colling, F.	Lowville	Lindsay, Jas.	Hornby
Clemments, Matthew.	Trafalgar	Moore, C. H.	Oakville
Christie, D. D.	Acton	Menzies, Jas.	Norval
Cowin, John.	Hornby	Miller, Jas. N.	Norval
Cargill, Henry.	Nassagaweya	Munn, David.	Trafalgar
Campbell, Arch.	Acton	Miller, Robert.	Burlington
Cross, David.	Esquesing	Murray, John.	Esquesing
Cotter, Hugh.	Pt. Nelson	Marlatt, S. D.	Burlington
Crawford, G. C.	Zimmerman	Martin, Jos.	Milton
Cummins, T. G.	Burlington	Menzies, Jas.	Campbellville
Coates, Thos.	Milton	McKay, A. G.	Bronte
Clay, Wm.	Norval	McCrane, Wm.	Oakville
Dixon, Elijah.	Milton	McKay, H.	Georgetown
Elliot, Geo.	Trafalgar	McKinnon, John.	Norval
Elliott, Thos.	Campbellville	McCall, John.	Ashgrove
Eastbrook, Geo.	Nassagaweya	McDougald, Peter.	Oakville
Foster, Thos.	Norval	McLeod, Daniel.	Zimmerman
Firstbrook, Wm.	Acton	McTavish, Duncan.	Ballinafad
Featherstone, Jos.	Lowville	McGregor, John.	Lowville
Foster, Henry.	Cumminsville	McIntosh, John.	Norval
Fisher, Peter.	Nelson	McClure, Wm.	Glenwilliams
Foster, Geo.	Zimmerman	McNaughton, John.	Milton
Freeman, Joshua.	Burlington	McDuffy, Daniel.	Trafalgar
Frazer, John S.	Glenwilliams	McLeod, Wm.	Georgetown
Ghent, Geo.	Burlington	McLaren, Peter.	Campbellville
		Norrish, Joshua.	Eden Mills
		Newton, John.	Limehouse
		Noble, Robert.	Norval

Pettit, W. G.	Trafalgar	Sovereign, Chas.	Bronte
Post, Albert.	Trafalgar	Springer, O. F.	Burlington
Ruston, Thos.	Georgetown	Thompson, R.	Burlington
Roe, W. W.	Georgetown	Thompson, Geo.	Esquesing
Robertson, Duncan.	Milton	Thomas, Edward.	Nelson
Robertson, John C.	Omagh	Thornton, J. P.	Glenwilliams
Robertson, David.	Milton	Tassie, Jas.	Lowville
Romain, W. F.	Oakville	Willmott, Austin.	Milton
Robinson, Henry.	Omagh	Walbrook, B.	Oakville
Ramsay, Allen.	Eden Mills	Williams, Chas.	Glenwilliams
Stinson, A.	Nelson	Wilson, John.	Oakville
Stringer, Jas.	Salmonville	White, John.	Milton
Stringer, D. R.	Nelson	White, Jas.	Bronte
Switzer, H. M.	Palermo	Wass, Wm.	Oakville
Sproat, Adam.	Milton	Wigglesworth, Geo.	Georgetown
Symon, Chas.	Acton	Waldie, John.	Burlington
Spence, Wm.	Cumminsville	Williams, B.	Glenwilliams
Savage, Solomon.	Oakville	Young, W. H.	Oakville

The following is a list of the Wardens of the County since the separation from Wentworth, all of them being still alive :

James Young, 1853.	Robert Miller, 1864, 1865, 1866.
George Ghent, 1854.	Alexander Campbell, 1867, 1868.
Robert Miller, 1855.	John McNaughton, 1869, 1870.
James Young, 1856.	Peter A. McDougald, 1871, 1872.
Robert Miller, 1857, 1858, 1859,	W. D. Lyon, 1873, 1874.
1860, 1861.	John Waldie, 1875, 1876.
Wm. Clay, 1862, 1863.	

THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

The License Commissioners, under the Crooks Act, are	
Wm. Buntin, Chairman,	Burlington.
W. H. Young, - - - - -	Oakville.
Johnson Harrison, - - - - -	Milton.
J. A. Frazer, Inspector - - - - -	Milton.

D. W. Campbell was appointed Official Assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1875.

Joshua Van Allan has for many years discharged the office of Jailor and Crier of the Courts.

LIST OF CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

Anson Buck, M.D. - - - - -	Palermo.
Clarkson Freeman, M.D. - - - - -	Milton.
Angus Stewart, Esq. - - - - -	Nassagaweya.
D. D. Wright, M.D. - - - - -	Oakville.
Robert McCullough, M.D. - - - - -	Georgetown.
James Barber, Esq. - - - - -	do.
William Freeman, M.D. - - - - -	do.
Nelson McGarvin, M.D. - - - - -	Acton.
William Richardson, M.D. - - - - -	Burlington.
J. S. W. Williams, M.D. - - - - -	Oakville.

The following is a list of the Officers of the 20th Halton Battalion Rifles of Volunteer Militia :

Lieut.-Col. - - - - -	John Murray.
Major - - - - -	Wm. Allan.
Paymaster - - - - -	Capt. H. M. Switzer.
Adjutant - - - - -	Capt. John Kaitting.
Surgeon - - - - -	E. J. Ogden, M. D.
Assist. Surgeon - - - - -	Jas. Appelbe, M. D.
Quartermaster - - - - -	Capt. R. S. Appelbe.
Serjt.-Major - - - - -	Walter McKay.

No. 1 Co. - - - - -	Oakville,	Capt. R. B. Albertson.
No. 2 Co. - - - - -	Stewarttown,	Capt. W. P. Appelbe.
No. 3 Co. - - - - -	Georgetown,	Capt. Barber.
No. 4 Co. - - - - -	Norval,	Capt. Curry.
No. 5 Co. - - - - -	Nelson,	Capt. Kerns.
No. 6 Co. - - - - -	Acton,	Capt. Shaw.
No. 7 Co. - - - - -	Milton,	Capt. Pantton.

The Regimental Division of Halton, or Sedentary Militia, is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Donald Campbell, M. S., of Nelson. The following is a list of his officers:

Major Wm. Allan, M. S.	
Major John R. Barber.	
No. 1 Company - - - - -	Capt. G. H. Green.
	Lieut. H. Douglas.
	Ensign S. Sinclair.
No. 2 Company - - - - -	Capt. David Lucas.
	Lieut. John K. Appelbe.
No. 3 Company - - - - -	Capt. David Robertson.
No. 4 Company - - - - -	Capt. John Anderson.
	Lieut. J. B. Marlatt.
No. 5 Company - - - - -	Capt. James Colquhoun.
	Lieut. John Kean.
	Ensign J. B. Winn.
No. 6 Company - - - - -	Capt. D. Murray.
	Lieut. D. Carradice.
No. 7 Company - - - - -	Capt. James Newton.
	Lieut. J. B. Bessey.
No. 8 Company - - - - -	Capt. Richard Anthony.
	Lieut. L. Grant.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

MASONIC.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 135, Milton ; Burlington Lodge, No. 165, Burlington ; White Oak Lodge, No. 198, Oakville ; Credit Lodge, No. 219, Georgetown ; Walker Lodge, No. 321, Acton ; St. Clair R. A. Chapter, No. 75, Milton.

ODD FELLOWS.

Milton Lodge, No. 92, Milton ; Orion Lodge, No. 109 ; Mystic Lodge, No. 128, Kilbride ; Oakville Lodge, No. 130, Oakville ; Burlington Lodge, No. —, Burlington.

ORANGE.

Royal Black Preceptory, No. 314, G. R. I., Georgetown ; L. O. L., No. 245, Georgetown ; L. O. L., No. 766, Milton ; Hornby L. O. L., No. 165, Hornby ; L. O. L., No. 158, Norval ; L. O. L., No. 1, 184, Campbellville ; L. O. L., No. 440, Kilbride ; L. O. L., No. 1183, Burlington ; L. O. L., No. 332, Omagh ; L. O. L., No. 352, Bronte.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

This Township derives its name from the magnificent pine timber with which it was formerly covered, the word signifying in the Indian tongue, "The Land of the Tall Pines." It was settled about the year 1819. Among the early settlers we might mention James Hume, Ronald McDonald, John McPherson, John McColl, Joseph Standish, John Reed, Samuel Watkins, William Nickell, James Frazer, John Stewart and Duncan Stewart (from whom Stewarttown derives its name), John Stewart (Scotch Block), James Laidlaw, James Dobbie, Abram Neilson, James Campbell, Thomas Barbour, George and Morris Kennedy, Alexander Robertson, Jacob and William Swackhammer. The settlers were mostly from the British Isles, and were men of the right stamp to hew out homes in the new country.

Many of the descendants of those mentioned above hold good positions in life in this county and throughout the Province. Of the trials and privations of the pioneers, those of their successors who have reaped the benefit of their labors can form little conception. Notwithstanding all these, they boldly persevered and laid the foundation of a prosperous and wealthy community. Of the early settlement it is difficult to obtain much information, and the first official record we find is in the possession of the Township Clerk, Col. Murray, who kindly placed it at our disposal. This is an account of the first "town meeting," held in the Township on New Year's Day, 1821. The meeting was held at the house of Joseph Standish. James Frazer was chosen Town Clerk ; Joseph Standish and Thos. Barbour, Assessors ; Thomas Fyfe, Collector ; and Charles Kennedy and John Stewart, Town Wardens. In early days the township was governed by the Justices in Session, and afterwards by the Gore District Council. The town meetings were held, as soon as a tavern was established, at Mr. Thomas Thompson's tavern on the 7th line. This was until about 1840 the only tavern between Post's Corners in Trafalgar and Guelph. The business consisted chiefly of defining the proportions of a lawful fence, what animals should be allowed to run at large, the appointing of pathmasters and the registration of cattle marks, each settler requiring a distinctive mark. We notice that the favorite mark was a "half-penny" cut out of either of the ears of the beast, while sometimes the more barbarous device of entirely cutting off an ear was resorted to. After the more serious business of the day was disposed of, the custom was to spend a convivial time over the liquors of the host. The only other great day was "Training Day" on the 4th of June, when every male above the age of 18 was required to present himself for drill. This day generally ended for many in a carousal, and frequently one or more fights, especially after the rebellion, when the population was divided into two distinct parties, as antagonistic to each other as could well be imagined. The reader, however, must not infer that the old pioneers were of a disorderly class. They were probably far superior to those in other parts of the Province, but it is only lately that people have in general discovered that to break a man's head is not one of the best ways to convert him from an erroneous opinion. In fact, there are some parts of the Province where the people are still in ignorance of this truth.

The population in 1821 is stated in the township minutes as having reached the number of 424. In 1832 the first Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Peter Ferguson, was "settled" over the "Boston" congregation in the Scotch Block, where he remained for many years, afterwards also occupying the pulpit of a congregation in Milton. There were also missionaries of the Church of England and other denominations from about this time. Stated services were held at Hornby and Norval from an early period. About 1840 the Congregational body erected a church, which is still standing on Swackhammer's Hill, on lot 32, in the 3d concession. The Presbyterians erected a church in what is now the village of Acton in 1845, and the Wesleyans built one near it in 1850, which latter is now owned and occupied by the Disciples. The road from Little York to Guelph was opened as far as Georgetown about 1832, passing in a diagonal line through the township, and known as the York Road. Its construction west of Georgetown consisted chiefly of removing the lying timber and small standing trees to the breadth of a wagon, of which, however, there were not many to pass over it at that time. This road served as the leading thoroughfare to which all the other roads were directed. The government of the Gore District Council continued until the establishment of municipal institutions by the Act of 1849. The first Municipal Council under that Act was composed of John McNaughton, Reeve ; Niman Lindsay, Deputy-Reeve ; James Young, R. S. Hall and William Thompson, Councillors. Richard Tracey was appointed Clerk of the Council, and held the office until his death in 1855. John Murray, Esq., the present Clerk, was appointed in March of that year. The first post-office established in the township was called Esquesing, and was situated on the 7th line, on lot 9, concession 7, Henry Fyfe, Postmaster. It was removed about 1840 to Stewarttown, though still known by the same name. Norval was the next office and was established about 1840. This township is one of the finest in the Province, and is noted for the excellent quality of its land for farming purposes. Though the axe of the lumberman has here, as in other parts of the Province, committed great ravages, there still remain large quantities of most valuable timber. Some parts produce an excellent quality of building stone, and lime is manufactured largely. Many of the farmers are wealthy, and the township wears an air of thrift and prosperity. It is studded over with handsome residences, and has some very fine churches, among which the most notable are the Presbyterian and Anti-Burgher Churches in the Scotch Block, and the Methodist and Episcopal Churches at Hornby. There are some very creditable school-houses, the best of which are noticed in the remarks on the separate villages. The water power of this township is unexcelled, and is largely utilized by the Messrs. Barber Brothers, Robert Noble, Charles, Joseph and Benajah Williams, and others on the main

branch of the River Credit. Whilst on the West Branch of the same river, the Messrs. Nicklin, of Acton, George Tolton, of Glen Lawson, Gowdy & Moore, and I. Newton & Sons, Limehouse ; Capt. Johnston and Messrs. Lawson Bros., Stewarttown, have Mills. There are many other available sites for manufacturing purposes. The population is supposed to be about 6,000, exclusive of Georgetown and Acton, which, though situated in the township, are separate municipalities. Among the principal villages in this township, besides those just mentioned, are : Norval, Glenwilliams, Limehouse, Stewarttown, Ballinafad, Hornby, Ashgrove and Silver Creek. The total assessment of real and personal property for 1876 was \$1,337,609, (which is very far below the real figure) upon which a rate of five mills in the dollar is levied for all purposes, excepting school and railway rates. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through the northern portion of the township, while the Hamilton and North Western runs diagonally through the whole township from south to north. The Esquesing Agricultural Society is in a highly prosperous state and has about 250 members, and last year distributed in prizes nearly \$600. The President for 1876 was J. B. Bessey, Esq. ; Vice President, George Tolton ; while John Murray, Esq., has held the office of Secretary-Treasurer for over 22 years.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of Reeve since 1850 :

John McNaughton, 1850.
James Young, 1851 to 1856, both inclusive.
John McNaughton, 1857-8.
William Barber, 1859.
William Clay, 1860 to 1866, both inclusive.
John McNaughton, 1867 to 1870, both inclusive.
William Clay, 1871 to 1876, both inclusive.

STEWARTTOWN.

This is about the oldest village in the county, and before the building of the Grand Trunk Railway did a very considerable trade. The construction of the railway was the chief cause of its decline, together with the fact that a former owner of the mills here was a non-resident. This and other untoward circumstances have been the cause of the removal of the trade to Georgetown. There are now, however, strong indications of returning prosperity, and the village is likely again to become one of the most flourishing in the township. The population is over 200, and increasing. The mills have become the property of Messrs. Lawson Bros. They have recently erected a steam saw mill, and intend putting up a steam shingle mill immediately. The flour mill is situated on the west branch of the River Credit. (Steam is also to be added here at once.) It is estimated that two million feet of lumber will be manufactured here this season, besides a large quantity of shingles. Number of hands employed by them, about 20.

Captain Johnston has also a saw and shingle mill constantly running, and employs 10 hands. David Cross, Esq., has an extensive tannery, which turns out annually a large and superior quality of leather, which, together with his hop farm, gives employment to a considerable number. Edward Nixon, saddle and harness maker, is doing a lucrative business, and is largely patronised. Henry Tost, builder, has quite a reputation in his line. Thomas Bell, blacksmith, &c., is also doing a good business. This village is the capital of the township, and it has been the seat of the local legislative body, viz., the Township Council, since 1850.

It contains a large two-story brick school-house, with two departments ; two churches, namely, Church of England and Wesleyan Methodist ; the most commodious Public Hall in the township ; a Drill Shed, and is the headquarters of No. 2 Company, 20th Batt., under command of Captain Appelbe. Here also are situated a Grangers' Lodge, and Orange Lodge ; also, a Lodge of Good Templars. The Postoffice is called Esquesing, and was the first established in the township.

LIMEHOUSE.

Limehouse is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway three miles from Georgetown, and is celebrated for its Lime Works and stone quarries. The property in the first place was owned by the Hull and Meredith families. About the year 1840 Mr. Clendenning purchased the land and saw mill, and named the place Fountain Green. In 1857 the Postoffice was established, and John Newton, Esq., appointed Postmaster, which position he still retains. The place at that time took the name of Limehouse. The first lime kilns were built by two separate companies, Messrs. Bescoby & Worthington, and Lindsay & Farquhar. Each firm erected kilns and manufactured lime on a large scale. In the year 1857 Messrs. Gowdy & Moore finally purchased the works owned by Mr. Bescoby, and Mr. Farquhar bought out Mr. Lindsay and became sole owner. Messrs. Gowdy & Moore have six kilns, each of them capable of burning 35,000 bushels per year, or 210,000 bushels in all.

They have a water lime mill which last year ground 6,000 barrels. They have also a saw mill which will manufacture 10,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Farquhar Limeworks consist of four kilns, which are of about the same capacity as Gowdy & Moore's. Mr. Farquhar also owns a good Free stone quarry, which is in full working order.

Mr. John Newton built a mill in 1850, which, during the building of the G. T. R., ground all the water lime used in the construction of the road. In the year 1862 he put new machinery in, and started a Woollen Mill, which is still in operation. He has one set of manufacturing machinery, and also does all kinds of custom work. He has also a saw mill adjoining the factory.

In 1872 Messrs. Meikle, Newton & Co. commenced the manufacture of mineral or fire-proof paint. In 1874 James Newton became the sole proprietor. These paints are obtaining a wide reputation, and are now generally used for the painting of cars, roofs and machinery of all kinds, there being eight distinct shades of the paint. The present capacity of the mill is about 500 tons per year, which can be doubled should the demand increase. He claims advantages over all other paints, as they are fully as durable and only about one-tenth the cost of lead. He had samples at the Centennial Exhibition for which he obtained the bronze medal. He has also shipped sample lots to Australia, where he expects to do a large trade.

The amount of goods shipped from the Limehouse Station during the year 1876 was 4,130 tons, principally lime and lumber, at a cost of \$5,004.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

B. Haslett, Dry-Goods, &c.
John Newton, Postmaster.
Gowdy & Moore, Lineworks.
James Farquhar, Lineworks.
James Newton, Manufacturer of Paint.
John Miller, Limehouse Inn.

HORNBY.

Hornby is situated on the base line between Trafalgar and Esquering, five miles from Milton and six from Georgetown, and contains about 150 inhabitants. The village is divided into two parts, called respectively East and West Hornby, the Postoffice being located in the Eastern part. The commercial business is done by Mr. John McMillan and Mr. Charles McClelland, who have very creditable establishments and do a large trade. The former also is Postmaster. Mr. David Lindsay keeps a good hotel, and there are two temperance houses, kept by Samuel Armstrong, and F. Smith. The school-house is a very handsome one, built of brick and is one of the finest in the county. There are four churches, namely: Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. The village also possesses an Orange Hall, Drill Shed and brass band. Among the earliest settlers in this place were James and David Lindsay. There are no manufactories in the village, but several very close to it. At Farlton, about half a mile from Hornby, Mr. Irwin has a steam saw and shingle mill which is capable of turning out about 18,000 feet of lumber per day, and which generally is run to its full capacity. Mr. George Brain also has a lumber and shingle mill near the village. Messrs. Brain Brothers have the only brewery in the county, on the 8th line, about one mile east of Hornby. This business was established in 1845 by Mr. John Brain, the father of the present proprietors, John and Edwin Brain. The first building was built of logs, but the present is brick and frame. The first year the quantity of barley consumed was 300 bushels, which has now increased to 10,000 bushels, besides about 8,000 lbs. of hops, 40 tons of coal and 300 cords of wood. They employ about 10 men and 40 horses, and the machinery is run by steam. They produce from four to five thousand barrels of beer annually.

NORVAL.

Norval, a village in the Township of Esquering, on the G. T. R., is situated on the River Credit, 25 miles from Toronto, containing about 450 inhabitants. It was first settled by the late James McNab, Esq., in the year 1820. It was called McNabville until 1840, when a Postoffice was established and the village took the name of Norval. The west branch unites with the main river here, making the water power for milling purposes of a superior kind. There are a good brick school with two teachers, three Churches, an Orange Lodge and Hall, a band, a Volunteer Company under Captain Curry, and a Drill Shed. Colonel Clay, the Postmaster, has been in business in Norval over 40 years, and all that time has occupied public positions. He first belonged to the District Council which sat for the united counties of Wentworth, Brant and Halton. He has also been a member of the Esquering Township Council ever since its formation, twelve years of that time occupying the position of Reeve. He was also Warden of the county several times, besides being acting Magistrate and School Trustee for a number of years. He served as Captain in the Militia during the rebellion, and was afterwards gazetted Colonel. The principal business of the place consists of the extensive mill of Robert Noble, Esq. His flour and grist mill is now a beautiful three-story brick building, 35x100, and the storehouse 70x30 feet, forming an L. The mill contains eight run of stones, driven by a Leffel wheel of 80 horse power, with 15 feet head of water. The mill was first built by the late James McNab, Esq., in the year 1828, who did business until 1830, when he leased the mill to Mr. John Barnhart. He carried on the business for a number of years, when Mr. McNab again took charge of it. In 1838 the late General Sir Peter Adamson purchased it and carried on the business until 1845, when he leased it to Messrs. Gooderham & Worts for 14 years. It then again came into the hands of the General, and was managed by his son-in-law, Col. Mitchell. Finally, in the year 1868, it was purchased by the present proprietor. Mr. Noble has thoroughly refitted the mills, and he can truthfully say that it has no rivals superior in the Dominion. The mill is capable of grinding 200 barrels of flour per day, or 60,000 barrels per year, which will take about 200,000 bushels of wheat, making Norval a first-class market for the farmers. A large gristing business is also done in connection with the mill. He has a cooper shop which manufactures from 200 to 250 barrels per day. The saw mill, which also belongs to him, last year manufactured 200,000 feet of lumber. He is also owner of the large mill known as the "Norval Woollen and Cotton Batting Mills," at present leased by Messrs. Smith, Wilby & Co., of Toronto, and formerly run on an extensive scale by Mr. John Ross. It is run by water having eleven feet head. The present residence of Mr. Noble was rebuilt by General Adamson 15 years ago, and was purchased by Mr. Noble, together with the whole property, amounting to 428 acres, in 1868. He keeps constantly employed 30 hands. The prosperity of the village is largely due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Noble. There are quite a number of business men in the village, among whom may be mentioned W. R. Watson, who carries on a carriage factory; John Holmes, a blacksmith and carriage shop; Robert Harper, blacksmith shop; Day & Western, blacksmith shop; J. & F. Hewson, harness shop; Eli Gollop, general store; James McKenzie, pork packing establishment; Robert Watson, baker and grocer; Wm. Jackson, boot and shoe store; Thos. Hambley, boot and shoe store, etc. There are two good hotels in the village, Mr. Thomas McAndrews and Mr. Thomas Beamish being the respective landlords.

GLENWILLIAMS.

Glenwilliams is an energetic manufacturing village, situated on the River Credit, one and a-half miles from Georgetown, containing about 500 inhabitants. The land on which the village now stands, 400 acres, was a complete wilderness and owned by the late Mr. Muirhead, of Niagara, when it was purchased by the late Mr. Charles Williams in 1824, and he and his family were the first settlers in the place. The magnificent water privilege and the enterprise of the early settlers caused the surrounding coun-

try and village to be quickly settled, until now it is a well cultivated and thickly populated country. The village was first called Williamsburg, but when the inhabitants succeeded in getting a Postoffice established, the name was changed to Glenwilliams. The scenery around the Glen is truly romantic, and tourists and artists take great delight in rambling through its woods and dales. There is at present only one church, the Methodist Episcopal, although the Presbyterians have one convenient to the village, and the Church of England Minister at Georgetown also holds service every Sunday in the Town Hall. There is a beautiful and commodious Public School, employing two teachers.

First among the manufactories of the village is the magnificent Woollen Mill owned by Mr. Benajah Williams, who, by his energy and perseverance and a thorough knowledge of his business, under the most discouraging circumstances has succeeded in establishing a factory second to none in Canada. The mill was first a wooden structure, erected by the late Jacob Williams, Esq., in the year 1839, and after his death, which occurred in the year 1854, the property was purchased by Chas. Williams, Esq. He carried on the business until 1867, when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt the same year of stone, on a very much larger scale, and carried on under the management of Mr. B. Williams, the present proprietor. It was again destroyed by fire in 1875, when Mr. B. Williams became the proprietor, and rebuilt it. The building is now a handsome structure, being 52 feet wide, 100 feet long and two and a-half stories high. The mill is now running at its fullest capacity and employs 50 to 60 hands regularly. He manufactures principally yarns and knit goods of every description—which have taken diplomas and prizes wherever exhibited. The machinery is of the most modern invention, consisting of wool cards, spinning machines, twistors, knitting machines, &c., built by Messrs. Davis & Furber, Northampton, Mass., U. S. The building is heated by steam, and it also has a complete system of water-works for quenching fires. The whole establishment was built at a cost of \$32,000. The amount of business done is something enormous. The mill uses daily 450 pounds of Canadian wool, making about 130,000 pounds a year, which manufactures nearly 100,000 pounds of yarn. These goods are obtaining a very high reputation with the wholesale trade of the Dominion, and are fast taking the lead over all other Canadian goods of similar manufacture. The whole machinery is driven by a 40 horse power Leffel water-wheel.

The Glenwilliams flour mill is now owned by Mr. Joseph Williams. It contains three run of stones, driven by water. The mill does a large custom business, and also grinds large quantities of flour for foreign markets. The mill is run night and day, and is capable of turning out 400 barrels of flour a week, using about 1,800 bushels of wheat per week, or 93,600 per year.

The saw mill is owned by Charles Williams, Esq. It was first built in 1825, and has been in constant use ever since. It has been refitted twice. A large quantity of lumber has been manufactured at this mill. Its capacity is 14,000 feet per day. Charles Williams, Esq., also owns the lath factory known as the Bobbin factory, formerly owned by Mr. John Hunt.

Mr. W. Tost attends to the wants of the horses, and has built a very fine brick blacksmith shop and carriage shops. He has been in business in the Glen a long time, and does an extensive trade. He is also the manufacturer and patentee of Tost's celebrated iron beam harrow, which are becoming so deservedly popular.

Mr. D. A. Cooper has a very good steam shingle mill, which turns out shingles very fast. These shingles are justly celebrated for their good quality.

Mr. James Bradley has bought the property known as the "Hurst Shoddy Mills," and is busily preparing to erect a large stone grist mill during the coming summer.

Mr. Robert Brown carries on a pump and cistern manufactory. His pumps are to be seen all over the country, and his establishment is increasing in popularity.

Mr. W. Watkins is Postmaster, and keeps a general store. He also attends to the wants of those matrimonially inclined, by furnishing them with the necessary license.

Mr. McCrea keeps a general dry-goods and grocery store.

BALLINAFAD.

This is a small village lying half-way between Georgetown and Erin, and is situated on the Esquering side of the town-line between Erin and Esquering townships. It contains about 150 inhabitants. Andrew Davy carries on a general store and the Postoffice. Archibald Thompson has a grocery. B. McCarter and Peter Ferguson do a general blacksmithing business. A. Ackert has a pump factory; and B. Belgrave and A. Fletcher carry on the manufacture of wagons. The only hotel in the place is carried on by B. Hill.

SILVER CREEK.

This is a small village situated on the 7th line, about two and a-half miles from Georgetown. There was formerly a good milling business done here, but the mill is now vacant. The principal industry is quarrying, large quantities of stone of a superior quality being obtained here. A great deal of the stone used in building the International Bridge at Buffalo was obtained from here.

ASHGROVE.

Situated on the 7th line, between Stewarttown and Hornby. The business done here very small. There is an hotel, blacksmith shop, store and Postoffice.

MILTON.

Milton, the county town of Halton, is situated in the west corner of the Township of Trafalgar, on Sixteen Mile Creek, and contained a population, according to the census of 1871, of less than 1,000. Since then it has increased to the neighborhood of 1,200. In 1822 the late Jasper Martin drew from the Crown 100 acres of land, and bought another hundred from one Joseph Whitefield, and in the fall of the same year settled with his family on lot No. 14, in the second concession of Trafalgar. Where the town now stands he built a grist mill, and it being the only one in the neighborhood, the

place became known among the settlers as Martin's Mills, and afterwards Milltown. The roads, though at certain seasons still very bad, were at that time more imaginary than real, and the old settlers can relate their trying experience in carrying their wheat on their backs to have it ground at Mr. Martin's Mill, and then trudging wearily home with the flour, often for a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. Where now are beautiful farms and stately mansions, stood the primeval forests, with here and there at long intervals a small clearing and a rude log cabin. Mr. Martin, who seems to have possessed a good share of shrewd business talent, also built an ashery (for at that time the settlers had no other means of disposing of the splendid timber they cut down than by selling the ashes) and a store. His flour and potash he sold at Oakville, and the return waggons brought back such necessities in the way of provisions, clothing, etc., as the requirements of his customers demanded. Other settlers coming in, soon the inevitable tavern and blacksmith shop sprung into existence, and the late George Brown opened a store. In 1837 or '38 the population had increased to about 100, and the residents, feeling their importance in the world, held a public meeting to decide on a name for the embryo town. After much cogitation and discussion, in order not to make too sudden a change, and in deference to the wishes of Mr. Martin, who was a sincere admirer of the blind bard, it was resolved to name the village Milton, which name it has ever since borne. The first school was taught by Mr. James Black, who was succeeded by the present county treasurer, Mr. Finlay McCallum. On the separation of the county from Wentworth, the struggle over the site for the county town was fierce and strong, especially from those who favored the claims of Oakville, but finally, through the influence of Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. John White and others, Milton was chosen, and in the year 1857 the late George Brown was elected Mayor of the village having by Act of Parliament been incorporated as a town. In 1865 it was determined to erect a suitable Town Hall, and although the project met with strong opposition, the following year saw the present handsome structure erected. It would be a very creditable hall to a place twice the size of Milton. There is also a very fine stone School House, which, a few years ago, was greatly enlarged, to provide for the increased school population, which now requires the services of two male and three female teachers. There was formerly a grammar school, which did a good work in educating many gentlemen now holding good positions in the country, but which has since gone down for want of sufficient support. There is, however, a prospect of the school being resuscitated before long. There are five churches, viz.: Church of England, Rev. Mr. Mackenzie Incumbent; Church of Scotland, the Very Rev. Robert Dobie, Moderator of Synod, Minister; Canadian Presbyterian, Rev. John Eadie, Minister; Methodist of Canada, Rev. Messrs. Richardson and Smith, Pastors; and a Roman Catholic Church. The County Court House, Registry Office and jail are also in this town. There is also a Mechanics' Institute, with one of the finest public libraries of any town in the Dominion. It possesses over 2,000 volumes of valuable works, a piano-forte and instruments for a brass band. This institution took its rise from a public meeting held at Hampton's Hotel, on the 24th of January, 1855, when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to raise funds to establish a Mechanics' Institute and library: Messrs. Thomas Racey, George Brown, Jas. Riach, G. Tice Bastedo, John Holgate, W. Hill, Rev. J. Hunt, Rev. F. Tremayne, J. L. Watson, R. Wallbrook, E. Martin, Dr. Freeman, Dr. Gardner and W. A. Agar. At a subsequent meeting held on the 19th February of the same year, the committee reported, and it was considered that sufficient support had been given to warrant them in organizing, which was done. The following gentlemen formed the first Board of Directors: Chas. Gardner, M. D., President; Wm. Hill and Geo. Brown, Vice-Presidents; John White, John Holgate, James Riach, John Martin, B. Wallbrook, W. L. P. Eager, R. L. Whyte, Rev. Francis Tremayne; John Holgate, Treasurer; and W. A. Agar, Secretary. With varying fortunes the institute went on until it has attained its present high state of perfection. To Mr. John Dewar, who has always been a warm friend and active supporter of the institute, a large share of the credit for its success is due. On the tables of the reading-room, which is in connection with the institute, are to be found the leading Canadian dailies, and a number of other papers and periodicals. The amount of benefit conferred on the community in cultivating a correct literary taste, and elevating the intellectual and moral standard of the people, is something that cannot, of course, be calculated in dollars and cents, but must be very great. To the gentlemen who originated the institute, and to those who successfully carried it on, the greatest honor is due.

The greatest drawback to the business men of the town has been the want of railway communication with the outside world. The nearest stations were Bronte, on the Great Western, and Acton and Georgetown, on the Grand Trunk, distant, respectively, 11, 12 and 13 miles, which can only be reached during spring and fall, through mud axle deep. Repeated efforts were made to obtain a grant from the County Council for the purpose of macadamizing roads leading from the front and rear of the county to the town, but owing to sectional jealousy these only resulted in failure. About the year 1871, principally through the exertions of Mr. Sheriff McKindsey, a charter was obtained for "The Oakville, Milton and Guelph Railway." About the same time Mr. George Laidlaw obtained a charter for his "Credit Valley Railway" scheme, and as he had just successfully completed other railways of which he had been the promoter, and was a gentleman of great persuasive powers, the townspeople eagerly caught at the proffered opportunity of getting "out of the mud," and blindly voted to the project a bonus of \$30,000. A section of the county also granted \$75,000. The road has been graded all the way from Toronto to Galt, with a few trifling exceptions, and ties have been laid down, but owing to want of funds the work has in the meantime been stopped. Mr. Laidlaw, with his characteristic energy, is still advocating his scheme, and is again applying to the city for an increased bonus, with a prospect of success. Should he obtain it, no doubt the road will be built, and will prove a valuable outlet for the county. As yet Milton has reaped no advantage from its large bonus, other than the temporary increase in trade during the prosecution of the work on the road, and the only tangible property the town possesses is the bond of the C. V. R. Company for the erection of a free warehouse when the railway is completed. The Oakville, Milton and Guelph scheme was coldly received by the people of Guelph, and consequently expired [Since the above was written, the city of Toronto has granted another bonus of \$250,000.]

A few of the leading business men of Hamilton had in the meantime projected a road to run from that city through Wentworth, Halton, Peel and Simcoe to Hogg or Matchedash Bay, with a prospect of eventually being extended to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Obtaining a

bonus from Hamilton, they next attacked the county of Halton, and, after repeated failures, finally obtained bonuses from the village of Georgetown and a section of the county, including Milton, of \$80,000. This company, which is now amalgamated with the H. and L. E. Railway, under the name of the H. and N. W. Railway, has also felt the stringency of the money market, but has now the road built so as to connect with the Grand Trunk at Georgetown, and already have it open for traffic, but with the opening of spring will have it in complete running order. It is already doing as active a business as the state of the road will justify, and will prove a great boon to the interior of the county. Another great aid to business has been obtained by Milton in the establishment there of an agency of the Bank of Hamilton, which was opened under the able management of Mr. E. A. Colquhoun, in January of the present year. Many efforts had been made for years to induce some of the banking institutions to establish an agency in Milton, but without success, and the want of this indispensable aid to commerce had long been keenly felt. With both railway and banking facilities no doubt the town will advance much more rapidly than it has heretofore done.

The first manufacturing business established in the town was the grist mill of Mr. Jasper Martin, above mentioned. In 1822 he erected a frame building, and in a few years afterwards took it down and rebuilt it with stone. In 1853 it was destroyed by fire, and the property came into the hands of Messrs. John White and Edward Martin, who also, in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Lyon, carried on an extensive general store. They then erected the present mill, at a cost of \$30,000. In 1860 it became the property of the present owner, Mr. Jos. Martin. It is a large stone structure, four stories high, with three run of stones, driven by a superior water power. Mr. Solomon Hannant has carried on the business for the past seven or eight years, with a short exception. He manufactures a large quantity of flour, and with increased facilities for shipping, will do a still larger business. Mr. Cummings also does a large custom and merchant milling business in the Milton Steam Mill, on Commercial street.

The leading manufactory is the extensive iron foundry belonging to Mr. Joseph Brothers. This foundry was established in 1855, and has been for the past ten years conducted by the present owner with marked success. The original foundry was a stone building, 175 x 60 feet in size and two stories high. Mr. Brothers has since added a blacksmith shop, 24 x 30 feet, and frame workshops, 160 x 30 feet, and two stories in height. The principal articles manufactured are threshing machines and a combined reaper and mower, which has obtained a Provincial reputation, and is one of the best made in the Dominion. The Milton Threshing Machine is noted over the whole of Western Canada, and possesses all the latest improvements. The foundry does a business of about \$40,000 per annum, and gives employment to a large number of intelligent mechanics. It has always been warmly patronized by the farmers of Halton and neighboring counties, who can appreciate the value of these helps to successful husbandry. With the aid of the railway, no doubt the business will be greatly increased.

The lumbering interests of Milton is an important feature of its business. In addition to the saw mills actually in the town, there are other important establishments in its immediate neighborhood which contribute materially to its trade. Among these is the saw mill of Mr. Jonathan Tasker, about three miles from the town, in the township of Nassagaweya. This establishment cuts from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day, and from 75 to 100 bunches of lath. Mr. Samuel Cox has recently sold to Messrs. Lawson & Bannerman his mill on the first line of Esquesing, about one and a half miles from the town. This mill cuts from 20,000 to 30,000 feet daily; and directly opposite is the establishment of Mr. D. C. Robertson, doing about the same amount of business. These gentlemen each give employment to about 35 men, and in future Milton station will be the outlet for their exportations.

Mr. D. P. Carradice carries on a saw mill with a good custom trade. The building is of stone and the motive power steam. Mr. James Lindsay, in addition to his saw mill, which is kept running to its full capacity, carries on an extensive stave and barrel factory. In 1874 Mr. John R. Mitchell started a steam sash, door and blind factory. This building is 42 x 60 feet in size and two stories high, and the machinery, which is the best of its kind, is run with a 12 horse power engine. He also has lately turned his attention to the manufacture of fence pickets, of which he sells large quantities. Mr. Socrates Center has for a great many years carried on an ashery and manufactures a large quantity of pot and pearl ash. Messrs. McNair & Lowe and Messrs. Hustler & McKenzie carry on extensive carriage manufactories and do a general blacksmithing trade. Mr. John Caverhill also carries on a blacksmith shop in connection with Mr. James Waldie, who manufactures a superior cultivator-harrow. Mr. James Fields supplies the town and neighborhood with pumps, etc. The principal builders are Mr. John Hunter and Mr. William E. Mitchell, who have, during the past few years, erected a number of handsome buildings. The press is represented by Messrs. Wallace & Pantou, who publish *The Canadian Champion*, an excellent local paper. This paper was established in 1859 by Mr. James A. Campbell, who in 1864 sold it to Mr. Robert Matheson, who conducted it until 1869, when he sold it to Mr. J. D. Matheson, under whose charge it remained until Mr. George Wilson purchased it in 1874. Mr. Wilson sold it in 1875 to the present energetic proprietors. It has always advocated Liberal principles, and has a very large circulation, with a good advertising and jobbing patronage. The mercantile interests, like the manufacturing, have suffered from the want of railway facilities, but, nevertheless, the merchants of Milton have always managed to secure a fair share of the trade of the surrounding country. Messrs. F. Barclay & Lindsay have a very large dry-goods establishment and do an extensive business. They also deal largely in boots and shoes. Mr. Barclay has for many years carried on business in this county. He first embarked in the mercantile line in the town of Oakville, and in 1848 moved to Georgetown, where he carried on business successfully until the year 1871. He then, after a short stay in Toronto, opened up in connection with Mr. W. H. Lindsay, the present business in Milton. Mr. Barclay has, since arriving at manhood, occupied many positions of trust, among which was Reeve of Georgetown, and member of the Milton Council and Reeve of the town. He has also taken an active interest in politics on the Reform side.

Messrs. Lyons & Arthurs have a general store, consisting of dry-goods, groceries and hardware. The business was formerly carried on by Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon has always been a prominent man in the county and has been elected to fill many positions. He has been member of the Council for about a quarter of a century, a large portion of which time he occupied the position of Reeve. He was also Postmaster of the town, which position he resigned on his election to the Local Parliament. His son, Mr. John Lyon, was then appointed Postmaster.

Mr. George Smith has for many years carried on business and has made his store popular by his fair dealings with his customers. He, also, has been closely identified with the progress of the town, doing all in his power for its benefit. He has been member of the Council for many years, occupying the position of Mayor, which he holds at present.

Mr. James Holinrake also has a dry-goods establishment and does a large business.

The grocery and provision business is well represented in the town. Mr. J. P. Roper has a very large stone building, which is well filled with groceries and crockery. He also deals largely in hardware.

Mr. J. Cartmer carries an extensive stock of groceries, besides having a complete stock of boots and shoes.

Mr. A. F. Johnson also has a full stock groceries and is doing a capital business.

Messrs. P. M. McKay & Son have been in business a long time, and in addition to dry-goods, groceries, etc., have a large bakery.

Mr. Charles Neihans has the only store in the town, exclusively devoted to boot and shoes, and does an extensive business.

Besides these are Thomas Henderson, grocer and baker; George Davis, bakery and confectionary; George Hume, flour and feed; R. Husband, harness maker; R. Jones, harness, etc.; W. J. Stearn, tinsmith; P. McDermott, tinsmith; Jacob Bastedo, hatter; Bews & Houston, merchant tailors; J. L. Dinsmore, watchmaker and jeweler; William Sloan, watchmaker; G. A. Hemstreet, photographer; David Butchart, photographer.

Mr. Henry Watson has been engaged in the drug business for many years. He also deals largely in stationery, books, and seeds of all kinds.

Messrs. McCallum Brothers also have a large drug store in connection with stationery and books. They also are agents for the Montreal Telegraph Company.

There are two very extensive cabinet establishments, owned by Mr. B. Jones and Mr. Amos Gillott, respectively. They do a very large business and turn out extra good articles.

There are four excellent hotels in Milton: the "Thompson House," S. Cook; "Wallace House," John Walker, sen.; "Commercial Hotel," Jos. H. Jackson, and the "Farmers' Hotel," David Dewar.

Mr. John Marshall has a well conducted livery, containing 20 horses and very excellent rigs. He was, before the opening of the railway, also proprietor of the stages running between Milton and Bronte, and Milton and Georgetown.

The medical profession is represented by Dr. C. Freeman, Dr. D. Robertson and Dr. J. H. Bennett.

The town officials are: Mayor, George Smith, Esq.; Reeve, Duncan Dewar, Esq.; Treasurer, W. L. P. Eager, Esq.; Clerk, Assessor and Collector, F. J. Jones, Esq. The following gentlemen have held the office of Mayor since incorporation of the town: George Brown, 1857; Edward Martin, 1858-9; James McGuffin, 1860-1; W. D. Lyon, 1862 to 1866, inclusive; George Smith, 1867-8-9; Clarkson Freeman, 1870-1-2; David Robertson, 1873 to '76, inclusive; George Smith, 1877.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown is an incorporated village situated in the north-easterly part of the township of Esquesing, containing about 1500 inhabitants. It has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising villages of its size in the Province. The river Credit and its branches run through the village and supply power for quite a number of energetic manufacturers in its vicinity. The late Mr. George Kennedy and his family were the earliest settlers in the place; having come to the place in 1820. In 1837, there were only three families in the settlement, viz. Marquis Goodenow, Sylvester Garrison and Mr. George Kennedy. In that year the Barber brothers settled in the place and started their woollen mills. The settlement at that time was generally known as "Hungry Hollow," but very shortly after it was christened "Georgetown," after its founder Mr. George Kennedy. The first store opened in the place was owned by Mr. John Sumpten, who started business in 1840. The next store was started by Mr. James Young, in 1842, who carried on business for a great many years. He is now manager of the Bank of Commerce at Belleville. An hotel was opened about the same time by Mr. Bush. In 1840, the Wesleyan Methodists built a church which had regular service in it until last winter, when it was replaced by a handsome brick structure at a cost of about \$5000. The next church was the Congregational, which was built in 1845, the first minister being Rev. Mr. King. The present minister, Rev. Mr. Unsworth, has been preaching in the church for the last 26 years. The building at the present time is a frame, but preparations are being made to build a large stone edifice at a cost of about \$6000 during the coming summer. The next church was the Methodist Episcopal; then came the Church of England. The village during the building of the G. T. R. grew rapidly. Up to that time it was a part of the Township of Esquesing, but the inhabitants thinking that from the growing importance of the place it would be more conducive to their general prosperity to have the management of their own local affairs in the hands of men of their own choice, applied to the County Council for incorporation as a village. By by-law of that body the desire of the petitioners was granted, and the village, as such, dates its history from the 13th December, 1864, on which day the by-law was passed. Mr. James Young was the first Reeve of the village. He held the position for one year and was succeeded by Mr. Francis Barclay, who held the office for the year 1866. On his resignation, Mr. John R. Barber was elected by acclamation, and held the office until the present year, when he resigned, and Mr. Daniel McKenzie was elected. During the time of the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, Messrs Barber Bros. carried on a large machine shop, under the supervision of Mr. James Barber, who is a practica machinist, and did a large amount of the work required for the road. The village possesses a very large brick school-house, employing five teachers. For many years a private academy was conducted in the large brick building near the G. T. R. station, now owned by Mr. Joseph Barber. The building is specially adapted for the purpose, with every convenience for boarders, &c., but is now unoccupied. It is expected however, that in a short time it will again be occupied either as an academy or as a high school. Efforts are now being made to establish a high school district in this section, which would be very desirable. There are six churches. The Baptist Church which was erected in 1869, at a very large expense by Mr. John Smith Bessey, with the exception of \$1000 subscribed by R. F. Bessey, J. B. Dayfoot, George Dayfoot and L. W. Goodenow. This

building is a beautiful red brick edifice with a very lofty spire. At that time the Baptist congregation only numbered fourteen. The Rev. C. Perrin, graduate of the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock, Ont., was pastor four and a half years, when the number had increased to 75 members, with a large number of adherents. Mr. Perrin then removed to the City of St. Catharines, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. Cocks, graduate of Spurgeon College, Eng., during whose pastorate, fifty-one members were added. Mr. Cocks resigned in September 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. Malcolm McGregor, the present pastor. A parsonage, one of the most handsome dwellings in Georgetown, was completed last year, the church property being valued at \$12,000. St. George's Church, Church of England, is a large frame church, with a frame parsonage adjoining. Rev. Arthur Boulton, incumbent. The Presbyterian congregation is a large and influential one, but is at present without a settled minister, the Rev. R. Ewing, who, for many years was in charge, having resigned in 1876. They have a large brick church, without, however, any pretensions to architectural beauty. The Methodist Church of Canada is well represented here. The congregation has recently finished a small but very handsome brick church at cost of about four thousand dollars. The Rev. Mr. Mills is pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Congregation, Rev. Mr. Lynch, pastor, has a plain frame church. The Roman Catholics have also an unpretentious frame building, but have no resident priest. The Town Hall is a rather shabby looking frame building, situated on Guelph street, with a lock-up in the lower story, used principally for lodging "tramps." The Council, however, contemplate the erection very shortly of a building suitable to the wants and importance of the village. The Division Courts and most public meetings and entertainments are held in it. Mr. Henry Orr, has recently fitted up a small but neat public hall, over his marble factory, and Mr. R. Bennet has erected a commodious ball-room or hall connected with his hotel. In December, 1875, an agency of the Bank of Hamilton was opened here, being the first bank in the county, Mr. Colquhoun, agent. On his removal to Milton, Mr. J. Oliver Mowat, was appointed agent. Early in the winter of 1876, a joint-stock company was formed with a subscribed capital of about a thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a skating and curling rink. After the work had been commenced, however, Mr. M. J. Bird, offered to assume the responsibility, and the company sold out to him. Mr. Bird successfully completed the building, and his rink forms one of the most attractive places of amusement in town, and is daily and nightly thronged with those who wish to enjoy either of those healthful and enjoyable amusements. A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, &c., is held every month, and is quite an event in the village; it being the means of attracting a large concourse of farmers and stock dealers. On fair days, Main St. presents the appearance of a city thoroughfare. In railways, the village has the aid of the Grand Trunk, and recently of the Hamilton and North-western, to enable its business men to compete with the rival towns. The town granted a bonus of \$10,000 (besides assuming its share of the county bonus) to the latter road; and its townsmen were the first to aid the promoters of the new road with their influence. It is, of course, premature to speak of the advantages which the H. & N. W. R. will confer, but they doubtless will be equal to the aid rendered by the town. The G. T. Railway has a handsome stone station here, under the charge of Mr. Charles Ryan, and near the town is the famous iron bridge, 768 feet long, and 112 feet high, and was built at a cost of \$500,000. The American and Canadian Express Companies each have offices here, Mr. J. G. Harley, being agent for the former, with an office at Mr. Ruston's drug store, and the office of the latter being at the G. T. R. Station, under the management of Mr. C. Ryan. There is also a volunteer company, (No. 3 of the 20th Battalion) of which Mr. J. R. Barber, is Captain, R. D. McMaster, Lieutenant, and G. S. Goodwillie, Ensign. Their drill shed, besides serving the purpose for which it was built, is used for the exhibitions of the Esquesing Agricultural Society, and for large meetings. The village is the greatest manufacturing centre in the county. The principal manufactory is the paper mills of Wm. Barber and Brothers. The Barber Bros. deserves more than a passing notice, not only on account of the energy and ability they displayed in acquiring for themselves their great wealth, but for the benefit they conferred upon the community by their enterprise. For thirty-nine years, the brothers carried on their immense business in partnership without a settlement between the partners, owning almost everything in common, an example of the beauty of "brethren dwelling together in unity," refreshing to behold in these days of selfishness. The brothers, William, James, Joseph and Robert Barber, were born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and arrived in Canada, with their father, in 1822. After living two years at the old Town of Niagara, the family removed to "Crooks' Hollow," which was at that time the greatest manufacturing centre in the Western Province. Here the Hon. James Crooks, father of the present Provincial Treasurer, carried on the following works: a distillery, foundry, grist mill, oil mill, tannery, edge tool factory, woolen factory, saw mill, potash factory, cooper shops, and also worked a large farm. In 1826 he erected the first paper mill in Canada, and received from the Government \$500 for the first sheet manufactured. At these works the brothers remained. William and Robert going into the woolen factory, James into the paper factory, and Joseph learning the millwright and building trade. Thirteen years of labor and saving supplied them with sufficient capital to start a custom and one set carding mill in Georgetown, to which place they removed in 1837; and six years later, built an establishment of the same proportions in Streetsville, under Robert Barber and Benjamin Franklin, a brother-in-law. As the country grew so did each factory, until the Georgetown one had too much machinery for its water power, and the one in Streetsville for its buildings. A new factory was consequently erected at the latter place in 1852, and the machinery from both mills placed into it; very much new being added. After the removal of the woolen machinery from Georgetown in 1853, the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, shewed that a paper mill might be carried on successfully, and the first one was erected by them; the second one followed in 1858, and since that time other erections for bleaching and working straw, and wood papers, &c. The buildings are all of stone. First mill is 60 x 100, two floors; second mill, 84 x 85, three floors; machinery mills, 145 x 65, two and three floors. The machinery consists of one seventy-six, one sixty-two and one fifty-four inch Fordrinier paper machine, with all the necessary complicated machinery. The number of hands employed is about sixty. The consumption of rags is two and a half tons per day, and of chemicals two hundred tons per year, with about 2,500 cords of wood annually. The machinery is driven by four immense water-wheels, and four steam engines, the force employed being estimated at 200 horse power. In connection with the establishment are complete wood pulp and straw pulp works, both being used more or less in every variety of paper made. The firm

established in 1837 was dissolved in 1869, William and Robert retaining the woolen mills in Streetsville, James, the paper mills in Georgetown, and Joseph Barber and B. Franklin, retiring. No change however was made in the name of the firm.

John R. Barber, second son of James Barber, was born in 1841. He went into the paper mill office after the burning of the Streetsville woolen mills in 1861, and still continues in charge of the financial part of the business. He entered the volunteer militia in 1863, as ensign, and shortly after the Fenian Raid in 1866, got his company. Was quartered at Suspension Bridge in 1866, under Col. R. B. Dennison. Was elected to the Village Council, in 1865, and is still a member of that body. During this time he sat as Reeve for ten years, and on retiring from that position was, with the exception of Col. Clay, the oldest member of the County Council of Halton.

Joseph Barber, Jr. eldest son of James Barber, was born in 1839, and takes the charge of the manufacturing. He has taken little part in public matters, being fully occupied with his business affairs.

The paper-hanging window shade factory is now owned by Messrs. Barber and Cole. This manufactory was first started by Wm. Shaw, in 1864, and carried on by him until 1871, when Mr. J. Mark Barber purchased it and carried on the business successfully. This year he associated with him Mr. Cole, and they have added very largely to their machinery. The machinery at present consists of one grounding machine, which will turn out over 4 miles of paper per day, one wall-paper machine the capacity of which is 2,000 rolls per day. The drying process is done by steam, in one room there are 2,300 feet of steam pipes. They have the best kind of machinery, and their goods find a ready sale. The paper is principally manufactured at Barber Brothers paper mills. The amount of business annually done is from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

GEORGETOWN ENVELOPE FACTORY.

This factory was opened by Mr. E. C. White in 1863, and has since been continually in operation. The machines are all American make. There are five envelope machines, each capable of making 100,000 envelopes per day. There is also a large power cutter and a box cutter. The envelopes made at this factory are of a superior quality and take very well in the markets.

FRANZ AND POPE KNITTING MACHINE MFG. COMPANY.

Some years ago Messrs Creelman Brothers of this town were appointed agents for the celebrated Franz & Pope Knitting Machines, that were manufactured in Bucyrus, Ohio. The business increasing so fast in Canada, owing to the reputation which the machine attained, the Creelman Brothers entered into partnership with the original firm, and started a factory in Georgetown. The machinery consists of 2 Miller, 1 Lathe 2 Drills, 1 Punch, and all the necessary machinery for the finishing of the machines. They will manufacture about 600 machines per year.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The boot and shoe manufactory of Mr. J. B. Dayfoot has long been a source of wealth to the town, he employing regularly from 80 to 100 men. He manufactures principally heavy boots, and disposes of them generally in the city markets. The machinery is of the latest patterns.

GEORGETOWN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

This extensive establishment is owned by Messrs Culp and McKenzie. The building is a 3 storey brick building, 90 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, situated on the south side of Main Street. The business done at this factory is enormous. Their carriages, cutters and waggons are to be seen all over the country. It is no uncommon thing for them to carry off all the first prizes on all the articles they exhibit, not only at county shows but at the central fairs. They keep constantly employed 15 hands. Mr. D. McKenzie, one of the firm, has been member of the Village Council for a number of years, and now occupies the position of Reeve. The firm started business in 1862, and were burned out in 1866. The present building was built in 1876.

D. McKinnon, keeps a general black-smith and jobbing shop, which he started in 1859. The buildings are of stone, and very commodious. In addition to his general blacksmithing, he carries on the waggon and carriage making. He also manufactures a very large number of plows and harrows during the year. He employs six hands.

Alex. Greeves also carries on a general blacksmithing business and plow manufactory.

Mr. Lawrence Rose has the only grist mill in the village. It is a frame building, but we understand that it is the intention to replace it with brick. The mill does a very large custom trade, besides grinding large quantities of flour for foreign markets. Mr. Rose deals heavily in grain of all kinds, which contributes greatly to the prosperity of the place. The mill contains three run of stones and is driven by water power and steam. The capacity of the mill is about forty barrels per day.

A new feature in the manufacturing business has been started by Messrs. J. H. Day & Co. This establishment is for the purpose of manufacturing paints. The machinery consists of a four horse engine and boiler, and eight paint mills. The goods manufactured are called "Superfine quick-drying coach paints" and varnishes. The drying qualities and coloring are patented by the firm. They are all ground in best gold-sized Japan. The paints are put up in tins which contain from half pound to five pounds, and sell at an average of from 50 cents to \$1.10 per can. The eight mills will grind about 100 tons per year.

Mr. Edwin Search has, for a number of years, manufactured brooms in this village, and during the last year has gone more largely into the business. He supplies a large number of merchants, and his brooms are highly spoken of.

Mr. J. C. Hillock has his tannery at the present time in the old woolen factory belonging to Joseph Barber, Esq. He did a large tanning business until his establishment was destroyed by fire in 1876. It is the intention to build a new one shortly.

Messrs. Crawford Brothers' sash, door and planing factory, originally owned by Crombie & Co., is situated on Main street, and is well fitted up with the necessary machinery for doing a large business. The engine is a twenty-five horse power. It is confidently expected that there will be an immense building business done in this part of the county during the coming year, and builders and lumbermen generally are preparing for a brisk trade. The principal architect and builder in Georgetown is Mr. Walter McKay, who has been engaged in this branch of business in this village for many years. He is also an active member of the Volunteer force, occupying the position of Sergeant-Major of the 20th Battalion. He was presented, after the last encampment at Niagara, by

the officers of the Battalion, with a beautiful sword, for his energy, perseverance, and strict attention to the duties of his office.

For some years the people of the village suffered materially for the want of a grain market, several grain buyers wishing to make it their headquarters, but owing to the want of storehouses they could not. Then a public meeting was called and shares at once subscribed, sufficient to build the present commodious storehouse at the G. T. R. station. Immediately after grain buyers came in and now there is a good market, not only for grain, but for all kinds of farmers' produce. The principle wool buyers are Messrs. McLeod, Anderson & Co., and R. D. McMaster.

The extensive dry goods business now carried on by McLeod, Anderson & Co., was first established by Messrs. F. Barclay and P. A. Macdougald in 1848. This partnership was dissolved by Mr. Macdougald retiring in 1849. Mr. Barclay kept the business himself until 1863, when he associated with him in partnership, Messrs. W. McLeod and James McLean. On the death of Mr. McLean, which took place in 1865, the business was carried on under the name of Barclay & McLeod. The business was carried on successfully by them until 1871, when Mr. Barclay retired, and the business from that time has been carried on by the present firm, McLeod, Anderson & Co. The store is a large brick one, two stories high, 100 feet in length. The average stock on hand amounts to nearly \$40,000, and they claim to do a business of over \$90,000 per year. They employ constantly from twenty-five to thirty hands.

The business now carried on by Messrs Grant, Thomson & Co., was in the first place started by Mr. James Young, in about 1842. The business passed from one to another until the present proprietors became possessed of it in 1871. They deal exclusively in dry goods, and strictly adhere to the "one price" system. The principal grocery business is done by Messrs. R. D. McMaster, H. McKay, McCollum Brothers, Wm. Thompson and W. T. Jackson. Those gentlemen also buy largely of country produce.

Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Chas. Thayer, have each an extensive furniture establishment, and manufacture large quantities, besides importing heavily. The hardware trade is represented by D. Reid and Thos. Whittaker; the drugs by Thos. Ruston and Dr. Star; the jewellery business, by N. Armour and T. J. Wheeler; boots and shoes, by D. C. Watson and W. Austin; bakery, Thos. Statham and Wm. Meadows; stoves and tin-ware, S. Statham and Wm. P. Moore; harness, J. F. Taylor; Hotels Thos. Clark, R. Bennett, B. Thompson and H. H. Spiers. The village has four doctors, viz. Dr. Ranney, Dr. Freeman, Dr. Starr and Dr. Standish, and three lawyers, R. Forsyth, J. D. Matheson and G. S. Goodwillie.

The only newspaper in the village is the *Georgetown Herald*, owned by Mr. T. J. Starret, this paper was started by Mr. Isaac Hunter in 1866, though various other papers had started and become extinct before that. Mr. Hunter sold to Mr. Jos. Craig, who sold to Mr. T. H. Burns. In 1874 Mr. Burns sold to the present proprietor. The paper is conservative in politics, and is handsomely supported by all classes.

GEORGETOWN HOP BUSINESS.

The Hop industry in the vicinity of Georgetown is assuming large proportions, and the soil has proved very favorable to their growth. About 200 acres of Hops were cultivated last year, and the general average is from 600 to 800-pounds to the acre. The following are the principal growers:

J. Smith Bessey,	15 acres.	John McNaughton,	15 "
Rose & Ruston,	12 "	S. McNaughton,	4 "
D. Cross,	15 "	John McKinnon,	6 "
H. Ross,	15 "	Alex. McKinnon,	14 "
C. Barnes,	5 "	Wm. McCollum,	5 "
John Murray,	4 "	John Hunter,	5 "
Wm. Joyce,	7 "	Lawson Brothers,	4 "
Mr. Burt,	12 "	Wm. Moore,	5 "
Jas. Kennedy,	10 "	Mr. Logan,	4 "
S. Kennedy,	4 "	Bessey & Frazer,	10 "
Peter Rowe,	4 "	John Hainer,	5 "
Jas. Robertson,	4 "		

STRAWBERRY INTERESTS.

The Strawberry business bids fair to be a leading industry of this section. Already there are about 30 acres under crop. The average yield per acre is about 2,500 quarts to the acre. The following gentlemen are the largest growers:

Rose & Ruston,	5 acres.	J. S. Bessey,	3 "
Mr. Whitmore,	4 "	C. Barnes,	3 "
H. Sherman,	3 "		

ACTON.

Acton is an incorporated village on the Grand Trunk Railway, thirty-three miles from Toronto, and contains over 900 inhabitants. It has for the past few years been progressing more rapidly than, probably, any other village in the county, and is becoming quite a manufacturing centre. It was first called "Danville" after a clever young man, who was a clerk in the first dry-goods store established in the place, which was owned by Wheeler Green. The first grocery was kept by Miller Hemstreet, who set up the first sign post, on which was inscribed "Danville Grocery by Miller Hemstreet." The next name it bore was "Adamsville," so called after the first settlers in the place, Zenas, Rufus and Ezra Adams. But in 1844, a Postoffice having been obtained, the name was again changed, this time to Acton, on motion of Mr. Robert Swan, a native of Northumberland, England, who died in Acton a few years ago. The first grist mill was situated on lot 24, in the 6th concession, and was known as McCallum's Mill. It was a small log building, with one run of stones and a bolt. A boy was employed to carry up the ground wheat and pour it into the bolt. About 1835 it is related that while the mill was grinding Mr. Mann Butler's grist the shaft of the water-wheel gave way, and Mr. Mann had to gather up his grist as best he could, and travel off to "Williams' Mill," now Glen Williams.

In 1873, the population having reached the required number, it severed its connection with the Township of Esquesing and became an incorporated village. The first council was composed of W. H. Storey, Reeve, and Messrs. John Speight, Asa Hall, C. T. Hill and Dr. McGarvin, Councillors. The present Councillors are: D. McGarvin, (Reeve), Messrs. D. D. Christie, S. Smith, D. Henderson and E. Nicklin. Acton has one of the finest public school-houses in the county of Halton, being built of stone and employing three teachers, one male and two females. There is no subject in which the inhabitants take more interest and are more liberal than in the education of the young, which have ever been in

a high state of efficiency. The village possesses six churches: the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational, Baptist and Disciple. The Methodist Church is an imposing edifice capable of seating 700 people. The next in point of beauty is the Congregational, though much smaller. Both these churches are built of brick, and of very ornamental designs. The other churches are wooden structures, but very comfortable, the Episcopalian being a very neat building.

Among the most prominent industries is the Sole Leather Tannery of Messrs. Beardmore & Co., of Toronto, being one of the largest in the Province. The business is at present managed by Mr. Z. A. Hall. The tannery was built about 35 years ago by Mr. A. Nellis. It was burned in 1852 and rebuilt by Mr. McKay, after which it was purchased by Atcheson, McGlashon & Co. Mr. Beardmore bought it in 1865, and put it in thorough repairs. In 1872 it was again destroyed by fire, and rebuilt the same year, on the same foundation, by the same firm. The tannery turns out from 18,000 to 20,000 sides of sole leather per year, and use in its manufacture from 1,800 to 2,000 cords of bark, at a cost of \$10,000. The hides are principally imported from South America. The present building is entirely built of stone, 147 feet long by 60 wide, with leech-house 70x30 feet, engine-room, etc. The tannery and yard occupy four acres, and the invested capital is about \$60,000.

A. B. Wright has in operation a tannery for the purpose of manufacturing sheepskin leather. This gentleman has but recently commenced business, but is doing his share towards the development and growth of the village.

In the matter of staves, headings and barrels the establishment of Mr. J. B. Coats demands more than a passing notice. This establishment commenced on a small scale, and by the energy of its principal, has pushed on to a rapid development, and employs quite a number of hands, and supplies goods of the best description.

In 1868 Mr. W. H. Storey, being desirous of entering into some branch of manufacturing where energy, push and perseverance would bring corresponding success, commenced the manufacture of gloves, and established the business now known throughout the Dominion as the "Canada Glove Works." The business being one of the most difficult to establish, the enterprise was not without its difficulties, being at that time a comparatively new one in Canada. The obstacles to success were numerous and discouraging at first, and required more than an ordinary amount of patience, judgment and determination to overcome them; these qualities were forthcoming, however, in its founder, who, taking as his motto *nil desperandum*, pushed on to success, and from a small business, at first employing a very few hands, the concern now in all its departments gives employment to between fifty and sixty persons, and is not only one of the early pioneer establishments of its kind, but the first in point of excellence and fineness of manufacture in the Dominion of Canada, to which the numerous Provincial awards given it testify, as also does its numerous business connexions, reaching from Winnipeg to Halifax. In 1872 Mr. Storey admitted Mr. James Moore as a partner, since which time the business has been carried on under the style of W. H. Storey & Co.

The firm at present manufacture over seventy varieties of gloves and mitts, including almost every conceivable variety of those goods in buckskin, calf, sheep and kid leathers, ranging in texture from the heaviest wear to the finest in gentlemen and ladies' goods. The first aim of the firm is the producing of first-class goods in every respect. How far this has been accomplished is evidenced by the preference given their goods over the foreign manufactured article.

The firm in 1875 erected a tannery 36 x 60, 2½ stories high, for the manufacture of their own glove leathers from the raw material, which was a move in the right direction, as it placed them independent of foreign supply, giving them increased facilities and enabling them to meet any foreign competitor. The tannery firm is carried on under the style of Storey, Moore & Co., Mr. Edward Moore being a partner therein, and under whose superintendence the manufacture of leathers is carried on. It would be a matter of surprise to many were they to know that the kid gloves they wear were the product of an establishment in the village of Acton, county of Halton. The wholesale value of the gloves made here during the past year is about \$35,000. From 35 to 50 hands are employed, men and women. Wages average about \$500 a month, paid every Saturday evening. Most of the goods are sold to wholesale houses in Toronto, Montreal, and other cities. The firm has two travellers constantly on the road, taking orders and supplying the retail trade—Mr. J. K. Fuller, east of Toronto, and Mr. Charles Dean, taking the western section of Ontario. Mr. John Brown is the local agent in Maitoba, Messrs. Walter Wilson & Co. supply the wholesale trade in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, and Sutherland Bros. & Co., of Toronto, the wholesale trade in Ontario.

How Gloves are Made.—The mode of manufacturing may be thus described: The skins on being brought from the dresser are first selected, the thinnest and finest qualities being generally reserved for ladies' goods, the next in grade for gentlemen's fine wear, and the third selection for the cheapest grade of goods, some of which are known as seconds and sold accordingly. The skins having been selected, they are handed over to the cutters for their part of the work. They are then placed in season until sufficiently damp to work properly, then stretched and worked in every direction, in order that flaws or defects may be discovered and also to give elasticity to the leather. After being sufficiently worked they are measured; and herein the skill of the cutter is manifested, as he knows at once what kinds and sizes of the goods the skin will cut to best advantage. The different sizes are cut out of the skin in square sections, and in this shape they are again worked over the end of the cutter's table until they are ready to be cut. Those that are table-cut are slit and cut by shears, and are amongst the best fitting, and generally the finest class of gloves has this labor performed upon them. Other classes are cut with dies, by which means, after the stock is prepared, a great number can be cut in a day; and when we consider that there are 120 pieces in one dozen pairs of gloves, without the lining, the facility afforded by using dies will be at once apparent. On the gloves being cut they are taken to the work-room and passed to the silker, whose business it is to decorate them, which is done with a machine specially adapted for the purpose. On the decorating being completed, the gloves are passed to the makers, who again select them, the pair which will match the best being kept together. Having done so, the work is proceeded with, and according as the goods are fine or otherwise is the amount of labor bestowed upon them. As many as a dozen pairs of the finest quality of gloves are made by some of the makers in a day. After the machine work is done, the goods are sent out to be trimmed if they are for fur tops, or if for elastic tops to have the elastic worked. This work is done out of the factory by those working at their

homes. On being returned, the goods are handed to the person whose duty it is to finish them, and this part of the labor is termed laying off. The goods are again placed in the seasoning cloths until they are sufficiently damp to finish. Great care is required in this part of the work, as if the goods are not properly attended to here, all the nice labor of the maker will be lost as far as appearance is concerned. The gloves are now stretched on hands shaped for the purpose, and with tools adapted for this part of the work are shaped, and then laid away to thoroughly dry. They are now taken to the packer, who again selects them, then bands them properly, marks the size thereon, puts them in boxes holding one dozen each, and affixes the number of the glove thereon.

Messrs. Brown & Hall, also pushing men, are engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. Their saw mill and shingle factory are separate, and they are doing a good trade and are reliable men in every respect.

Michael and John Speight also carry on blacksmith and carriage works on a large scale. Their machinery is run by steam. They have been in the business over 25 years.

The celebrated Acton Plough Company was organized in 1875, Messrs. S. Smith, E. Snyder, W. Stevenson, C. S. Smith and N. McGarvin being appointed directors. The company have done an extensive business and have taken a large number of first prizes for general purpose ploughs, and also took the first prize medal over the world at the Centennial. Their single frame plough is on a new principle, and is patented both in the United States and Canada. Its beauty is its simplicity. As to the merits of the plow, we can scarcely do better than copy the following remarks from the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, which were recently written for that paper by its Philadelphia correspondent on the Exhibition grounds:

"ACTON PLOUGH COMPANY.—THE STEVENSON PLOUGH.—Among the numerous improvements of the day, those upon agricultural instruments are neither the least ingenious nor the least numerous, and that venerable tool now rejoices in a renewal of its youth, which makes it much more efficient than it ever was before. Of course Yankee ingenuity has brought out some most valuable points in plough-making, but the general consent seemed to be that the Stephenson Plough, shown by the Acton Plough Company of Acton, Ontario, Canada, was undoubtedly the best, as upon inquiry it appeared the cheapest on exhibition. The company showed single and double frame ploughs, provided with steel land sides and mould boards. In these ploughs the share, instead of being made, as usual, with a socket, is manufactured from a solid piece, having a shank which enters a solid wrought iron socket, forged on the end of the standard. Hence the share will wear longer, keep firmer in its place, and can be laid with less trouble than any other share made, as there is no socket to interfere. Owing to the extreme simplicity of its construction it can be made of any desired length, width or thickness on the land side without altering any other part of the plow; and it can be set to or from land by simply heating the shank and bending it in any desired direction without loosening bolts or nuts or taking the plough apart. The coulter is made with a round shank which enables it to be set readily in any required position, as either to or from land, erect or slanting backwards. The latter position is of great advantage, as it obviates the choking up of the plow by weeds or grass seeds. The plow can be regulated to run at any required depth in any soil by a screw placed at the heel of the plow which raises and lowers the land side and allows the plow to run on the whole sole plate or bottom, even after it has been greatly worn. There are other improvements especially connected with the land side by which the proper adjustment of a new sole plate is secured.

B. & E. Nicklin do a large business in their steam grist mill, and also run a bakery in connection with it.

George Tolton's flour mill is one and a half miles east of Acton. He is noted for always paying high prices for grain. He does a good custom business, and also ships large quantities of flour.

Thomas Ebbage carries on a sash and door factory and does a large business, which is increasing rapidly.

James Ryder has been carrying on the carriage making business in Acton for the last twenty-three years, and manufactures largely. Last year he turned out over sixty different rigs.

Dr. McGarvin & C. S. Smith's Canada Lime Works are situated about a mile and half east of Acton. The works were first started by Messrs Robertson & Laidlaw in 1872, they having succeeded in getting a switch of the G. T. R. up to their works. The present firm purchased the property in 1874. The works consist of two draw kilns, each capable of burning 350 bushels per day. They have also two set kilns whose capacity is 1,500 bushels each, which is burned in four days.

A large quantity of hops are grown in this neighborhood. James Mathews has six acres which were set out nine years ago, the average yield per acre being about 700 pounds yearly. One year they raised 1,400 pounds to the acre. Two to three hands are employed regularly, and during the picking season it requires from 60 to 100.

Sidney Smith set out three acres six years ago and has averaged about the same. John Henderson also has three acres which were set out nine years ago. They also turn out well.

Mr. Mathews has been making a specialty of onions and celery. One year he planted five acres of onions and raised an average of 500 bushels to the acre, and sold them for 80 cents, realizing \$2,000.

Christie, Henderson & Co., of the Glasgow House, Acton, succeeded in the year 1872, the late firm of C. & J. Symon, as extensive dealers in dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes. This well known house, established about twenty years ago, has always taken a forward stand in pushing business in Acton. Its present proprietors have added a number of new features, making the business of the Glasgow House one of the most extensive in the County. They annually ship large quantities of butter, poultry, &c., to Eastern markets, and in the fall of the year buy up, and pack under their own supervision, large quantities of apples, which they ship to Canadian and European markets. During the year 1876 they extensively engaged in buying up and shipping eggs to American markets, and intend making this an important adjunct to their business.

This firm are also the proprietors of the valuable lime stone and free stone quarries in the southern part of the Township of Nassagaweya, situated on the line of the Credit Valley Railway, about three miles west of Milton, the county town of Halton, and about thirty-three miles west of Toronto. This property consists of two hundred acres of land intersected by the range of mountain extending from Niagara by way of Hamilton, and then in a north-easterly direction through the entire Province. The free stone is pronounced to be of excellent quality, in many respects comparing favorably with the celebrated Ohio stone, is easily obtained and almost unlimited in quantity. Besides its proximity to the

railway (passing along the front of the quarry at a point where a switch can be easily constructed) leading directly to the City of Toronto, destined this to become one of the most valuable properties of its kind in the Province. The limestone rock (on the adjoining lot) affords the very best facilities for the manufacturing of lime on the most approved principles. The favorable location of the rock, its proximity to the line of the railway, combined with a plentiful supply of wood, makes the property a very desirable location for the construction of lime kilns, the product of which will no doubt form a considerable item in the business of the new railway.

Messrs. Secord Bros. carry on one of the most extensive grocery and hardware stores in the county. Though only established for five or six years, they have overtaken all rivals, and bid fair to outstrip them in the race for custom. The proprietors are energetic and far-seeing, and lose no opportunity to advertise their wares or extend their business. The steady increase in their trade attests the appreciation in which they are held by the public. The other principal stores are kept by C. P. Hill, Mrs. Secord, G. M. Scott, J. W. Mann, George Yeman, Mrs. McNair, and Jackson & McNab. J. B. Coates has a stove and barrel factory. Charles Cameron has a pork-packing establishment doing a good business. Galloway Bros. carry on a bakery, and Dr. Morrow a drug store. There are two livery stables, run by R. Adams and Joseph Allan. There are a number of other stores of various kinds too numerous to particularly mention. The medical profession is represented by Drs. McGarvin, Lowrey, and Morrow, but as yet no lawyer has settled in the village. There is a very well conducted newspaper, called the *Free Press*, published by Joseph Hacking, Esq. It is independent in politics, and is well supported by all parties. There are several hotels, the principal one being kept by Mr. R. Agnew. Among the personal sketches will be found a more particular notice of Dr. McGarvin, the Reeve, who has been intimately connected with the leading enterprises of the village.

THE TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR

is situated south of Esquesing and east of Nelson. It commenced settling about the year 1807, when wild land was selling at seven shillings and six-pence per acre. Among the earliest settlers were the Sovereigns, Proudfoots, Kattings, Freemans, Posts, Biggars, Mulhollands, Kenneys, Chalmers, Albertsons, Chisholms, Sproats, Browns, Hagars, etc.

In 1817 it contained 548 inhabitants, one grist, and four saw mills, and land had risen in value to twenty-two shillings per acre. In 1850 the population had increased to 4,513, and by the census of 1871 it is stated as 5,027, besides the towns of Oakville and Milton, which have been separated since 1850. The land through the township is generally rolling and the timber, pine and various kinds of hardwood. The soil of the lower part is sandy and of the upper part clay. The first post office established in the township was Trafalgar P. O., opened in 1820, situated at Post's Corners. This was the only postoffice between Toronto and Dundas. Mr. Proudfoot was the postmaster, and Mr. Robert Young, the present town clerk of Georgetown, was his deputy for many years. The mails at that time were carried on horseback along Dundas street from Toronto to Niagara, and settlers from all parts, as far back as Erin, came to Trafalgar for their letters. Oakville in 1824 was represented by one log cabin occupied by one Hingson. Mr. Chalmers kept a store on the Sixteen, and among his clerks was His Lordship, the present Judge Adam Wilson. Mr. Chalmers represented the district in Parliament for some time, but on his defeat, he shot himself. Trafalgar P. O. continued to supply the wants of the inhabitants until the establishment of offices at Hannahville, Esquesing and Norval. Mr. John McColl, the father of the McColls of Esquesing, carried the mails for the people of Milton and Esquesing for a long time. Places of worship of the different religious bodies were established at an early day, and three schools were also organized before the war of 1812. The woods were in early times well stocked with deer, bears, game of all kinds, and the streams abounded in fish, particularly salmon. These have all long since disappeared, and in place of the forests are well tilled farms, beautiful residences, and everything that constitutes a thriving and well-to-do community. Besides the incorporated towns of Milton and Oakville, there are a number of thriving villages in the township. The first in importance is PALERMO. This village is situated on the second line, three miles from Bronte station on the G. W. R., and eight miles from Milton. It contains about three hundred inhabitants. The stage between Milton and Bronte made this a stopping place. The late Mr. Lawrence Hagar, together with a number of his friends and relatives were the first settlers in this part of the township. They emigrated from Pennsylvania in the year 1799, and settled at Forty mile Creek. In 1806 they came to Trafalgar and settled there. Mr. Lawrence Hagar was born in New Jersey in 1784 and died in Palermo in 1870. The principal manufacturing business is the extensive foundry and agricultural works of W. A. Lawrence. This foundry was built in 1842 by his father, the late Jacob Lawrence. The business has attained large proportions, and their reaping machines and other farming implements have obtained a wide and favorable reputation. Mr. H. M. Switzer, of whom a personal sketch is to be found elsewhere, carries on a thriving business as a general merchant, and is postmaster and acting magistrate of the village. A few years ago the Montreal Telegraph Company opened an office in the village. Henry McCready carries on a wagon shop, Lyman Thurston a blacksmith shop, and J. & E. Stedford, a harness shop. J. E. Burger has the only hotel in the village. There is a good brick school-house and several churches. The Methodist Episcopal is a very fine building, erected a few years ago, at a large cost. There is a large drill-shed, which is also used as a public hall, and every alternate year for the exhibitions of the township agricultural society. There is one medical practitioner, Dr. Anson Buck.

OMAGH is a small village on the 4th line about five miles from Milton, containing about 100 inhabitants. It possesses three churches, Methodist, Church of England, and Disciples, a two-story drill-shed and a Temperance Hall.

DRUMQUIN, on the 7th line, has a post-office, store, blacksmith shop and inn.

AUBURN, on the same line, has a blacksmith shop and temperance house.

BOYNE is on the second line about three miles from Milton, and has a post-office, blacksmith shop, and waggon shop. Mr. Logan McCann

runs the Boyne Woollen Mills, doing a large custom business. There are two churches near the village, viz: Methodist and Presbyterian, and a very handsome brick school house.

TRAFALGAR or POSTVILLE is a small village about 4 miles from Oakville, on Dundas street. This was the first post office in the county, mentioned more particularly above. The post-office is kept by James Appelbe, Esq., and there is a hotel kept by G. J. Baker. There was for years a good business done here before the trade went to Oakville.

BRONTE is a village on the G. W. R., 20 miles from Toronto, and 13 from Hamilton, on the twelve-mile creek. It is a harbor on Lake Ontario and considerable shipping is done at this point. It has a population of about 300. The first settlers at this point were the Sovereign and Belyea families. The harbor is owned by the Bronte Harbor Company of which R. K. Chisholm of Oakville is the principal stock-holder. There is annually shipped from this port 80,000 bushels of grain. The principle buyers are Messrs. P. A. MacDougald, R. K. Chisholm and W. E. Hagaman, who are owners of the three large warehouses. There are seven vessels owned by the residents of the village. The Saw Mill which is owned by Wm. McCraney, M. P., is constantly running and turns out large quantities of lumber, which is shipped to all points on the lake. The fishing interest is considerable and gives employment to a large number of hands. During the winter months great quantities of Sysco Herrings are caught and smoked and sent to the city markets, and find a ready sale. As many as 8,000 of these fish have been caught at a single haul. They are sold at \$10.00 per thousand. Messrs. Page & Mitchell carry on a grist mill containing three run of stone which is owned by Mr. Thos. Shard. The principal business of the village is carried on by the following persons:—J. H. Thomas, General Store and Telegraph Office; W. A. Johnson, Grocery, etc.; L. Lucas, Grocer; S. Adams, Blacksmith Shop. The Trafalgar Agricultural Society was organized in 1872, the first Exhibition being held at Posts' Inn, on the 15th June of the same year. The beginning was small but the society has steadily advanced until it now is one of the best township societies in the Dominion. The number of entries for the last thirteen years has averaged about a thousand, and at the last Exhibition, which was held at Oakville, the number was 1,300. The society has also held various plowing matches, and has also awarded prizes for roots in the field and for flax. H. M. Switzer, Esq. held the position of Secretary-Treasurer for eleven years. At present Mr. Wm. Clements holds that position. The exhibitions are held alternately in Oakville and Palermo.

TOWN OF OAKVILLE.

Oakville is the largest town in the county, and is situated at the mouth of Sixteen-mile Creek, twenty-four miles from Toronto, and twenty miles from Hamilton. The population was, according to the census of 1871, 1,684. The land on which the Town of Oakville stands, was originally occupied by the Mississauga tribe of Indians, of which the celebrated John Brant was Chief. On the survey of the country this block (960 acres) was left the property of the Indians, and was called the "Indian Reserve." It was eventually ceded to the Crown and ordered to be sold by auction by the Government, and by public advertisement, dated the 10th July, 1827, Thomas G. Ridout, then Surveyor-General, ordered the same to be sold on the 16th August, 1827, at Crooks' Mills, on the twelve-mile creek, Nelson, now St. Anne's. The sale took place on that day and the late Colonel William Chisholm became the purchaser, and immediately after, having obtained a charter from the Provincial Parliament commenced the construction of Oakville Harbor, and completed the same so as to admit vessels in the year 1830. At that period large quantities of White Oak staves were made in Trafalgar and near townships, and floated down the Sixteen for shipment to Quebec. Col. Chisholm was the pioneer in that trade, and having represented Halton in Parliament for sixteen years, and laid out the town of Oakville, the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, gave it the name of Oakville, and the founder thereof the cognomen of "White Oak," by which he was generally known in Upper Canada. Oakville was erected a Town by Act of Parliament in July, 1857, when the late Col. George King Chisholm was unanimously elected the first Mayor, and occupied that position for six consecutive years, when he voluntarily retired from that position. The only High School in the County is to be found here. It is well attended and conducted very satisfactorily by Mr. P. A. Switzer, assisted by Dr. C. H. Lusk. The public School building is a very fine brick one, and employs five teachers. There are six churches, viz: Church of England, Rev. Canon J. B. Worrel, M.D.; Presbyterian, Rev. W. Meikle; Methodist of Canada, Rev. Thos. S. Howard; Episcopal Methodist, Rev. Wm. Pimlot; British Methodist Episcopal (colored), Rev. B. W. Timothy; Roman Catholic, Rev. R. R. Maurice, LL.D. There are also a Masonic, an Odd Fellows, two Orange, and two Temperance Lodges. The Masonic lodge was chartered on 11th January, 1868, the late Col. G. K. Chisholm being the first W. Master. The town has become quite a favorite watering place, being thronged in the summer season with visitors, who have come to enjoy its salubrious air and healthful fruits. There are quite a number of cottages built for the accommodation of guests, and some families come as far as from Texas even to escape from the summer heat and find in Oakville the rest and recuperation that the more gay and expensive watering places of the States cannot give. Toronto also sends its quota of visitors, principally ladies and children, who are thus within easy distance of the husband and father in the city. Board can be obtained here at a very reasonable rate, and of excellent quality, and the country around affords most delightful drives or rambles, while for those aquatically inclined Ontario's blue waters offer every inducement. The private residences are better than the average of towns of the size, some indeed being remarkably handsome, and the streets are clean and neat looking. On the banks overlooking the lake is the favorite promenade in the cool of the evening, and here open air Concerts are given by Capt. Albertson's Band twice a week during the "season." Indeed one cannot well find a more pleasant spot to escape to from the dust and bustle of the city. It is also a favorite resort for excursionists, who come by steamer from Toronto and Hamilton to spend a few hours. It is highly probable that when the advantages which Oakville affords in the way of pleasant society, facilities for boating and driving, railway communication, and in fact, thoroughly enjoying one's self at a reasonable expense, become more thoroughly known, it will grow to be the great summer resort of Canada. The soil in and about Oakville is peculiarly suited for

raising berries and other fruit, and of late years a great many people have embarked in the culture of fruit, particularly strawberries. This industry of late years has assumed enormous proportions, and Oakville is now the greatest strawberry growing district in the Dominion, over 300 acres being in a state of cultivation. The following table will show the names of the principal growers and number of acres cultivated by each:—

Jones & Lackey.....10 acres.	H. Husband.....12 acres.
Alex. Robertson.....9 "	W. Conkright.....5 "
Wm. Martin.....14 "	M. Falen.....8 "
A. Robertson.....6 "	S. English.....4 "
Jas. Brymer.....10 "	M. S. McCraney.....8 "
Bernard & Moore.....6 "	James McCraney.....6 "
B. Walbrook.....5 "	J. Hagaman (nursery & fruit) 15 "
John Bredin.....3 "	Chisholm Brothers.....9 "
H. J. Baker.....12 "	Thos. Reynolds.....10 "
J. Beardsley.....4 "	E. Postans.....4 "
Geo. Secker.....4 "	McNeil Brothers.....8 "
John Culham.....6 "	Chas. Culham.....6 "
John Staley.....4 "	

The shipments for 1876 lasted three weeks and averaged 300 cases per day, each case containing 56 quarts of berries, or 16,800 quarts, making for the three weeks' shipping, a total of 312,600 quarts. The average price received was 7 cents per quart, in all amounting to \$21,882. The industry gives employment to a large number of men, women and children. The demand still keeps pace with the increased supply, and new markets are every year being opened up.

In the spring the town is the great market for wool, and the farmers come from great distances to obtain the high prices, which, by their facilities for shipping, the buyers are enabled to offer. In the grain season, also, a great trade is done here, the principal buyers being Messrs. Hagaman & Jull, and Mr. P. A. McDougall and Messrs. Barclay & Co.

The Oakville Foundry carried on by Messrs. Robertson & Dayer gives employment to about twenty-five hands. The principal lines of manufacture are sinks, and cistern, well and force pumps of every description. Their pumps are so constructed as to be *frost-proof*, and as such are warranted by the manufacturers, and they are rapidly superceding all other kinds of pumps or methods of raising water. They turn out about twenty-five pumps per day, and intend shortly to increase the number, as the demand for their goods is constantly growing. They also manufacture a number of small hardware lines, such as jack and bent screws, clothes reels, and barn door rollers of different designs. The building is a large two-story, stone edifice.

Near this last-mentioned establishment, is the extensive steam saw-mill of W. McCraney, M.P., situated on the Sixteen below the swing bridge. This is one of the largest mills in the county, and the facilities for shipping are very great.

Messrs. W. B. & C. P. Chisholm's establishment for the manufacture of strawberry baskets was rendered necessary by the increase of the strawberry industry. They last season manufactured nearly three quarters of a million baskets. They also make plant boxes, etc.

John Cross, Jr., also carries on the same line of business on a large scale. This gentleman was the first to introduce the culture of strawberries in Oakville.

The manufacture of furniture, etc., is also largely carried on in Oakville. The manufacturers are R. B. Tait, W. H. Young, and C. Ziller. The first named uses steam power. R. O. Woods does a large business in the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds and frames. He also carries on a saw-mill, doing a brisk trade.

J. Fairfield & Co., carry on a large carriage manufactory, and are noted for the excellence of their work. They are both practical men, and thoroughly understand their business.

Messrs. Allen & Hagaman also carry on the manufacture of waggons, carriages, etc. Blacksmith shops are also carried on by James Kelley, R. Harper and Louis Kemp. There are three livery stables, carried on by E. Hilmer, Wm. Walsh and John Doherty. Shipbuilding is carried on by John Potter, while the contractors and builders are Wm. Carson, W. M. Lee, S. Carkruff, Jas. McDonald, Sr., Wm. Gallie, George Collins, Jos. Boon, bricklayer, and John Heitley, plasterer. John Moore & Co. and Wm. Robinson, are stove dealers and tinsmiths; and E. Gulledge and James Taylor have harness shops. Mr. Dockham, E. Bethel and E. Smith carry on watchmaking and jewellery business. James Elliott and A. Johnson deal exclusively in boots and shoes, with a strong competition from the grocers. Mrs. Lane carries on a bookstore. The principal dealers in dry goods, etc., are Messrs. Hagaman & Jull and Jno. Barclay.

Messrs. Hagaman & Jull's is an extensive business in dry goods, clothing, etc. Their store is a large, three-story building, and the business was established many years ago by Mr. W. E. Hagaman. Visitors from the cities are surprised to find such an elegant and well-selected stock as is kept by this firm. Mr. John Barclay also carries on a large business on the opposite corner. Both these firms are heavy buyers of grain, wool, etc. Mr. M. S. McCraney removed from Bronte to Oakville a few years ago. He is a large dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc.; also, J. A. Williams and W. F. Romain have dry goods stores. McIntyre & McGiffin succeeded Mr. W. Robertson in business, and deal extensively in hardware, coal, etc. John Urquhart succeeded his father, Dr. Urquhart, in an old established drug business, and another drug store is carried on by C. Pearce & Co. C. W. Coote & Co., John McCorkindale, J. Watkins, Wm. Joyce, J. G. Heiter, W. Walsh, S. B. Ganton, and W. H. Young carry on the grocery trade. The latter also deals in stationery, wall paper, etc., and has a news agency. A number of other businesses are carried on which it would be tedious to recapitulate. Mr. R. Balmer is postmaster, Division Court clerk, and town clerk, and has the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

The Oakville Express is a weekly paper published by E. Bailey. In politics it is reform and has a good local patronage. Mr. Bailey is a writer of good ability, and as a "local" reporter has few superiors on the country press. He also prints the "Halton and Wentworth Church Magazine," of which the Rev. Canon Worrel is editor.

The medical profession is represented by Drs. Sutherland, Johnson, Wright, Williams and Bowman, and the legal by R. S. Appelbe and A. R. Lewis. Mr. W. Wass is an auctioneer, estate agent, land broker, etc. John Barclay, Esq., is chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and John McCorkindale, secretary. The Town Council is composed of the following: Mayor, P. A. McDougall; Reeve, W. H. Young; Councillors, C. Anderson, W. B. Chisholm, E. Hilmer, James Kelley, John

Urquhart, John Barclay, W. McCraney, M.P., John Ion, Morris Falen; R. Balmer, Clerk; and John McCorkindale, Treasurer.

The following is a list of the mayors of the town since its incorporation: George K. Chisholm, 1857 to 1862 inclusive; W. F. Romain, 1863 to 1865, inclusive; Robert K. Chisholm, 1866; John Barclay, 1867 to 1870, inclusive; Wm. McCraney, 1871 to 1872; George K. Chisholm, 1873 and part of 1874; P. A. McDougall, part of 1874 to 1877.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.

This township, which is the southwesterly portion of Halton, was the earliest settled part of the county. The first family who came into the township was the Bates family, who settled there in 1800. Mr. Augustus Bates was the first white child born in the township and county, Mr. George Ghent, at present living near Burlington, a personal sketch of whom appears in another part of this work being the second. Soon after Mr. Bates' family came the Davis family, the Ghents, Kerns, etc. The township made little progress towards settlement until 1807, when a number of families came in, and in 1817 it contained 68 inhabited houses, and 476 inhabitants, two grist and three saw mills. In 1850 the population had increased to 3,792. Its population, according to the census of 1871 was 5,277, which is now considerably below the mark, principally owing to the growth of the village of Burlington. The first church was built in 1822, on the farm of the late Gilbert Bastedo, for the Presbyterian congregation, the Rev. Mr. King being sent by the Synod of Ulster as a missionary to this part of the country. The first Methodist church was built soon after, at what is now called Nelson Village or Hannahsville. The Rev. Egerton Ryerson was one of the first ministers who preached in the neighborhood. The Rev. Thomas Greene, D.D., was sent to this township by the Irish Church Mission Society in 1832, and in 1835 he succeeded in having a church erected at Port Nelson, which is supposed to have been the first Episcopalian Church in the county. The township is now thickly dotted over with places of worship, some of which are very fine structures. The soil of the township is generally good, the larger portion of the timber being hardwood. Considerable pine timber was found in the township, but it has almost disappeared since the lumbermen commenced their operations. The land is rolling and in some parts very hilly or mountainous, spurs of the Burlington heights running through to its western and northerly parts. Besides the incorporated village of Burlington, it contains the villages of Nelson, Zimmerman, Lowville, Cumminsville, Kilbride, etc. The Twelve-mile Creek flows through it, on which are several grist and lumber mills and factories. The township has an agricultural society which is well supported by the farmers, and its exhibitions, particularly of stock and grain, are very fine. There is also a volunteer company, belonging to the 20th Halton Rifles, under the command of Capt. Kerns. Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Temperance and Orange lodges, are also established in different parts of the township. There are a number of fine school buildings in the township.

NELSON VILLAGE, called Hannahsville until the post office was established, is situated on Dundas street, eleven miles from Hamilton and thirteen from Milton. A station of the H. & N. W. railway is situated within two miles of the village. There is a public hall, in which the township council meetings, Division Courts, and other public meetings are held. The exhibitions of the township agricultural society are also held here every fall. It has a fine brick school-house, drill shed, three churches and one hotel. There are two saw-mills, owned by R. D. Ireland and George McKelvie; McGowan & Smith, and Wm. Cartwright carry on wagon making; Thomas Selby has a general store, post-office, and telegraph office, and R. B. Adams has a harness shop.

CUMMINSVILLE, named after its founder Mr. Cummins, is a thriving village, about eight miles from Milton, containing about two hundred inhabitants. Messrs. Schooley & McCay have a furniture factory, and there is a grist mill in the village. Alex. Hay keeps the only store in the village, which does a large business. A large lumbering business was formerly done in this neighborhood, but it has declined owing to the scarcity of timber. There is a post-office, and an office of the Montreal Telegraph Co., kept by Mr. Hay, a church, a blacksmith shop and a bakery. The mills of the Canada Powder Company are situated a short distance from this village on the Twelve-mile Creek, and the little village around them is called Dakota. The mills are in charge of Mr. E. Corlett, and a very large business is done in the manufacture of gunpowder, charcoal, etc. The scenery about the mills is very fine, and would well repay a visit.

KILBRIDE is another small village almost joining Cumminsville, and is about seven miles from Milton. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, a Presbyterian church, an English church, a school conjointly with Cumminsville, Odd Fellows, Orange and Temperance Halls, etc. The village was laid out and named by the late William Panton, Esq., who for a number of years carried on business here. A large mercantile business was done here by Mr. T. L. White, and after he sold out to Messrs. McNab & Parker, they carried on a very fine business, until they had to succumb to the pressure of the times. Since they gave up business the place has rather declined, but shows signs of reviving trade. Frank Baker, Esq., carries on a woollen manufactory, doing a fair business. There are also a number of trades carried on in the village.

LOWVILLE is situated on Twelve-mile Creek, about two miles from Milton, and contains about 150 inhabitants. It has two churches, a school and a temperance lodge. Mr. John Johnson carries on a foundry, and manufactures a large quantity of agricultural implements. The grist mill of Mr. J. S. Kemp has three run of stones, and does a large custom and shipping business. He has established a good market for grain at his mills. Mrs. Ruple carries on a furniture manufactory, run by water power, and Messrs. Burkholder & Smith are engaged in the manufacture of carriages, waggons, plows, etc. Mr. A. B. Culloden does business as a general merchant. There are also an hotel, harness shop, shoe shop, post and telegraph office, etc.

ZIMMERMAN, named after its founder, H. P. Zimmerman, Esq., is also situated on Twelve-mile Creek, and contains about 100 inhabitants. There is a very fine grist-mill owned by Mr. Zimmerman, and at present carried on by Mr. Conroy. Mr. Daniel Zimmerman carries on a saw-mill. There is a good school house in the village.

BURLINGTON.

This village is beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the township of Nelson, at the easterly corner of that portion of the township known as Brant's Block.

The village, formerly called "Wellington Square," by which name it is yet best known, was first projected by Col. Joseph Brant, who, in 1778, received from the Crown a "grant" of the block of land which still bears his name, and which he received in consideration of his services and loyalty, he being one of the chiefs of the Six Nation Indians who continued ever true to the British Government during and subsequent to the American War of Independence.

The first regular survey of the village was made by Mr. James Gage, who, in 1810, purchased from Catherine Brant and Augustus Jones trustees under Joseph Brant's will, 338½ acres, described in Gage's deed as the northeast angle of "Brant's Military Tract."

Upon a portion of this purchase Wellington Square was built, deriving the "Square" part of its name from the shape of the survey and its first or Christian name from the "Iron Duke," the hero of Waterloo.

During the Gage regime the village rapidly increased its proportions and population, and subsequent to the building of a large and handsome steam and flouring mill with an accompanying wharf and warehouse became a considerable grain mart. Eventually the property, save such portions as had been sold off in town lots, passed into the hands of Messrs. Torrance & Co., merchants, of Montreal, and in the possession of this firm a very large proportion of the village yet remains. Messrs. Torrance, after purchasing from Mr. Gage, continued to carry on the grain business, and while represented by their able and widely known agent, Mr. Thomas Baxter, this firm were very extensive dealers in cereals, Wellington Square soon became noted as one of the best grain markets of Western Canada.

The oldest inhabitant yet speaks with pride of seeing as a frequent occurrence, upwards of two hundred teams in a single day delivering their gold producing cargoes. Even Hamilton, then as now yclept the "ambitious city," was sometimes thrown in the shade as regards the shipment of the "farmer's joy." However, after the close of the Crimean war and consequent decline of breadstuffs, business in this line materially decreased, as did also the price of property. The introduction of railways having lessened lake freights, the village, like many others situate on "Ontario's laughing waters," fell into an ordinary humdrum existence, and so continued for many years. Of late, however, it rallied again, and during the "lumber fever," owing mainly to the enterprise and exertions of Mr. Benjamin Eager, a native and well known inhabitant of Halton, business "rolled along with ever glowing wheels," which "rolling" continued uninterruptedly until the bottom fell out of the lumber market, making it difficult for lumber merchants to plank down, and thus keep business up to the standard. Notwithstanding, however, this second depression, the place has gained an impetus that will not be easily checked, and, moreover, having that bone and sinew of every town, sound merchants, will continue to thrive apace. Among the leading merchants may be mentioned Messrs. Waldie & Kerns, G. Bradshaw & Co., Charles Hales, Thomas Graham and A. McLaughlin, general merchants. William Bunton, Esq., and Hugh Cotter, Esq., grain merchants. Mr. Hales also, as agent for Torrance & Co., carries on a gristing mill, as does also Mr. Benjamin Eager, who, among his many other enterprises, recently erected a handsome flouring mill, with a powerful engine and all the best modern appliances.

The manufacturing interest is but little represented, which is to be regretted, as the locality is especially well suited for this line of trade, the shipping facilities both by land and water being exceptionally good. We have, however, Mr. James Allen, whose wagon and carriage factory turns out work which, for excellence of finish and for durability, can hardly be surpassed. We have also the wire works of Crooker Bros. & Co., which really deserve more than a passing notice, as the manufactory of Messrs. Crooker is the only one of the kind on the continent of America, and possibly on the globe, the wire turned out of this establishment being under a patent of which Messrs. Crooker are themselves the inventors. This specialty is a process by which, having duly constructed the different sorts of wirework, they then proceed to galvanize or tin their work "by dipping," thus rendering it both beautiful in appearance and extremely durable. Their different kinds of turned baskets are especially elegant.

Of hotels there are three. The Zimmerman house, a fine, handsome three-story brick veneered building, erected at a large cost by one Peter M. Zimmerman, and by him rented to Mr. Peter Evans, whose hostelry is a first-class resting place for the weary traveller. There is also the Burlington, kept by Mrs. De Garmo, and the Lake View kept by John Wray. Speaking of hotels, we must not omit mention of the justly celebrated "Brant House," which, although not within the limits of the corporation, may be said to be in the suburbs. This hotel, also one of Mr. B. Eager's enterprises, is built upon historic ground, and actually includes in its structure a portion of the old dwelling house of "Brant," the celebrated chief already mentioned. This portion of the house is built of red cedar logs, brought by the Indians all the way from the "Thousand Isles," and which logs, although now more than one hundred years old, are to-day as sound as when as "sons of the forest they shook their crests to heaven." The hotel is probably the largest building in the county, and stands upon the banks of Brant's Pond, an inlet of Burlington Bay, commanding a most magnificent view of the lake, bay and surrounding country, probably one of the most beautiful bits of quiet scenery in Canada. The "Brant" is exclusively a summer resort, and is capitally situated for the purpose. Steamers ply during the summer at all hours of the day, between the House and the city of Hamilton, the wharf being immediately in front of the hotel; in addition to this the H. & N. W. Railroad passes within a few hundred feet of the house, and just at the gate of the hotel grounds, have erected a platform for the accommodation of the summer guests. From the verandah of the building there is also an excellent view of that magnificent piece of engineering, the iron swing-bridge over the Burlington canal. This bridge is 172 feet long, is of wrought iron, and of the pattern or style known as the Trapezoidal Truss, and was built by the Hamilton Tool Co., under the able supervision of Major Thomassek, C.E., whose reputation as a bridge-builder is now established, as the structure is said to be the second largest swing bridge in America. But having left both the bridge and the Brant behind let us once more return to the vil-

lage. In 1873 a petition of the freeholders of the villages of Port Nelson and Wellington Square jointly, was presented to the county council praying for incorporation under the name of Burlington. The by-law was duly passed, and the newly born corporation proceeded to elect its council as follows: John Waldie, Esq., reeve; Messrs. Benjamin Eager, James Allen, George Murison, and Charles Hales, councillors. Mr. Hales was subsequently superceded and Mr. James Cotter became a councillor.

Whether for good or evil the fact of incorporation is due to Mr. Waldie, it being entirely a scheme of his, which he was urged to carry out by a conviction that only by having a separate corporate existence could the village derive the full benefit of such portion of revenue as was collected from the locality. And here, while mentioning Mr. Waldie's name, let it be said that he is one of whom any municipality might feel proud. An indweller of the Square since boyhood, he has by industry, perseverance and sound business capacity, and being ably abetted by his popular partner, Mr. Wm. Kerns, built up a business, it may be safely said, second to none in the country. A slight idea of the business done by his firm may be arrived at when it is known that the firm have never less than twelve or thirteen employees continuously busy. In a short sketch like this many matters of interest must necessarily be omitted, suffice it to say that Burlington, admittedly one of the handsomest villages in the Dominion, has doubtless a successful future before it. Its situation from a mercantile point of view being perfect, situated at the head of the lake it has all the advantages of navigation, and has a brilliant future before it. The railway advantages are also unusual, as both the Great Western Railway and the Hamilton and North Western R. R. pass through the corporate limits, thus giving a railroad in all directions, and these facilities being

duly recognized the village will doubtless rapidly increase its present population of 1400. The last school census did indeed figure up to 1600, but as the H. & N. W. R.R. employees were then working in the village doubtless 1400 is nearer the number of permanent residents.

And now, while speaking of a population, we must not omit to state that Burlington has gained quite a reputation as a watering place, and has every summer a large influx of visitors seeking to escape on the banks of the lake the scorching city heat.

The vessel property of Burlington is represented by Captain Daniel Henderson, skipper and owner of the Mary Jane, a vessel of 22,000 bush., carrying capacity 345 tons register. The Aizor, Capt. R. Finlayson, skipper and the Sweepstakes, vessels each of about 12,000 bush. carrying capacity, 195 tons register. These last twain are jointly owned by Mr. John Waldie and Mr. William Bunton.

NASSAGAWEYA.

This township is the most recently settled portion of Halton, and its progress has been somewhat retarded owing to the lack of railway communication. It lies to the south-west of Esquesing and a great portion of it is mountainous; though some of the best and most productive farming land in the country is to be found here. Immense crops of grain, roots, &c., reward the labor of the farmer, even when other parts of the county are suffering from bad crops. The township has an agricultural society, which is largely patronized, and its exhibitions are well attended and the articles exhibited of a superior quality. The municipal business centre is Campbellville, a village of about 200 inhabitants, situated on lots 5 and 6, in the

6th concession. It is the centre of a good lumbering and agricultural district, and is on the line of the Credit Valley Railway. This railway is to run through the principal part of the township and when built will add largely to the wealth of the inhabitants, as by its aid the magnificent stone and lime quarries can be utilized. Both the lime and stone are of a very superior quality and are destined yet to form a source of revenue to the township. The largest saw mill in this section is owned by Cargill & Wheelihan. It has a large circular saw, and a gang of 32 saws, lath mill, &c. It can turn out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet per day. Mr. W. A. Young has a woollen mill near the village, does custom work, carding, manufactures blankets, yarns, &c. Mr. C. W. Abrey has a fine stone grist mill, with excellent water power, which does a large business. Messrs. Mason Bros. and Lister & Kidney do the mercantile business of the community. There are three churches, school house and Orange and Temperance halls in the village. The other business men are John McPhee, tinsmith; M. Hubbard, boots and shoes; A. Donaldson, cooper; James Menzies, blacksmith; Wm. Burk, merchant tailor, &c. The hotel is kept by Alex. Wheelihan.

There is another village, Nassagaweya or Brookville, on the Guelph road, 4 miles from Campbellville. There is a drill shed, hotel, etc.; John Easterbrook keeps a general store. T. B. Winn, M.D., is the only medical man in the township.

The Division Courts for the township are held here.

There are a number of streams suitable for the establishment of factories, etc., and the only thing now wanted to induce parties to embark in manufacturing is the completion of the Credit Valley Railway, which, it is earnestly hoped, will be within a short time.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

Among the early representatives of the County of Halton, before the separation, were: Hon. James Crooks, father of the present Minister of Education, Mr. Scollard, James Durand, Col. William Chisholm, of Oakville, who held the position of member for sixteen years, Mr. Shade, George Chalmers, Hon. Mr. Wetenhall, and Caleb Hopkins. Mr. John White, of Milton, was elected in 1851 over Dr. Hamilton. He was the reform candidate, and sat in parliament until 1854, when he was defeated by over 300 majority by the late Col. George K. Chisholm, of Oakville. In 1857 Mr. White and Col. Chisholm again contested the county, when Mr. White was elected by 520 majority. In 1861 Mr. White beat Mr. Finlay McCallum by 331; in 1863 he defeated ex-Sheriff Levi Willson by 831 majority. In 1862, on the election of a member of the Legislative Council for the Home Division, Mr. (now Hon.) J. C. Aikins, of Peel, the Reform candidate, was elected over Col. Clay, of Halton, who was the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. Mr. Aikins afterwards joined the coalition cabinet of Sir John Macdonald, and is now one of the leaders of the Opposition in the Senate. He is a gentleman of considerable ability and a fluent speaker, and is one of the most prominent laymen of the

Methodist Church. In 1867, on the first election for the newly constituted House of Commons coming on, Mr. John White again found himself opposed by Col. G. K. Chisholm, and, after a protracted and severe contest, was elected by 137 majority. In 1872, on the expiration of the term of office, Mr. White was opposed by Mr. Sheriff McKindsey, whom he defeated by 135 majority. In October, 1873, Sir John Macdonald's Administration was defeated, and was succeeded by the present ministry of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The latter decided to appeal to the country and in 1874 the House was dissolved. On this occasion Mr. White's usual good fortune deserted him and he was defeated by Mr. D. B. Chisholm, of Hamilton by 23 majority. A new and more stringent election law having just come into force, Mr. Chisholm's election was appealed against and he was unseated for bribery by an agent. The seat being vacant, Mr. Chisholm was again chosen as the Conservative candidate, and Mr. William McCraney, of Oakville, as the Reform candidate. Mr. Chisholm had, during the one session he sat for Halton, (though formerly a warm supporter of Sir John) given the present Administration a liberal support, and both the candidates were prominent temperance men, so that the contest

was somewhat mixed. However, after a short but sharp struggle, Mr. McCraney was elected by 135 majority, and though his election was appealed against, came safely through the ordeal and still represents the county.

The first member for the Ontario Legislature was Mr. William Barber, of Streetsville, who, as the Reform candidate, was elected in 1867 over the late W. J. Simcoe Kerr, the Conservative candidate, by over 400 majority. In 1871, the Reform Convention threw over Mr. Barber for supporting Sandfield Macdonald's Government, and selected Mr. W. D. Lyon, of Milton, as its candidate. Mr. Barber ran as an Independent Reformer, and, obtaining a large Conservative support, defeated Mr. Lyon by over 250 votes. In 1875 Mr. Barber again ran, this time with the support of the Reform Convention, and defeated Mr. Beatty, the Conservative candidate, by 152 majority. His election was appealed against, and set aside, he himself being disqualified. Mr. W. D. Lyon was again chosen by the Reform Convention, and Col. Clay by the Conservatives, and the former was elected by 56 majority, and still holds the seat.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. BUSSELL

Is of Irish origin, his parents John and Sarah Bussell settling Trafalgar in 1819. He was born in Trafalgar in 1824, and has followed agriculture, as did his father, all his life. He still resides on the 200 acres (lot 13 in 9th Con.) on which his father settled, and possesses one of the finest residences in the county. In 1861 he married Margaret, daughter of William Elliott of Meadowvale, and has seven children living. Mr. Bussell is in politics a Conservative, and in religion a member of the Church of England.

DAVID ROBERTSON, M.D.

Dr. Robertson was born in the Township of Esquesing in 1841. He graduated in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, in 1864, receiving the degree of M.D. C.M. In 1864 he began to practice his profession in the Township of Nassagaweya, and in 1867 removed to Milton. He has a large and lucrative practice, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town and county. He has occupied a number of important positions in the town; he was Mayor of Milton for four years, and voluntarily retired from that position at the last election, and holds now the position of Treasurer of the Public School Board. In politics he is a pronounced Reformer, and is President of the Halton Reform Association. His father was an officer in the British army, and was one of the first settlers in the Township of Esquesing.

ROBERT NOBLE, Esq.

The business enterprise of Mr. Noble is more particularly referred to in the sketch of the Village of Norval, with which village he is closely identified. He is a native of Cumberland, England, and like his father before him, he is a miller. In 1864 he married Miss Marion Lang, and has four children living and one dead. He is connected with the Church of England congregation at Norval. Mr. Noble has a good reputation for fair dealing among the farmers, from whom he purchases large quantities of grain.

FINLAY MCCALLUM, Esq.

Finlay McCallum, Treasurer of the County of Halton, is a native of Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, and was born on the 12th of January, 1813, on the north side of Loch Tay in the Parish of Kenmore, about four miles west of the village of that name. He received the first of his edu-

cation at the country school in his own neighborhood, and afterwards attended the parish school at Fortingall to learn Latin and Mathematics. He began to teach when only fifteen years of age, and taught the school in his own neighborhood for three years before he left home for Canada. He emigrated to this country in the year 1833, and followed teaching in this country for about twenty years. He came to Milton the year after the rebellion, and taught school there, and in the Scotch Block, Esquesing, till the year 1853, when he moved on a farm in Nassagaweya where he remained only two years, when he got discouraged at the prospect of having so many stones to gather before he could make his farm what he would wish it to be. He then engaged with Mr. Racey as Deputy Registrar, which office he filled till June, 1860, when he was appointed successor to late George Brown, who was County Treasurer from the time the county was set apart, and who from failing health was obliged to resign. Finlay McCallum was never a zealous or prominent politician. As he always was a servant of the public, he considered that taking an active part in the leading questions of the day, or making himself officious in those matters, might interfere with his usefulness, or with the proper discharge of his duties in other respects. While Deputy Registrar, and for some years after being appointed Treasurer, he lived at Milton, but failing health from the want of exercise, induced him to buy a farm in the Scotch Block, Esquesing, about three miles north of the town, where he removed with his family in the spring of 1866, and continues to walk that distance to and from his office daily. His family consists of three sons and six daughters living. He always continued a member of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

JOHN LESLIE, Esq.

Mr. John Leslie was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1814. His parents' names were John and Catharine Leslie, they were also born in the County of Tyrone, and emigrated to Canada and settled in the Township of Esquesing in 1819; thus being among the earliest settlers in that part of the county. They settled near what is now known as Glenwilliams, but at that time a complete forest, and their neighbors were few and far between, but the country in that section at the present time is all cleared with beautiful farms and farm buildings, and the farmers may be considered a wealthy class of people. Mr. John Leslie, as stated above, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country when he was only five years old, and he remembers many incidents in connection with the early settlement of this county, and has had his share of the privations and trials of the early settlers. He married Miss Jane Sterritt in 1834, and they have had 11 children, one of whom is dead. In politics, he has always supported the Reform cause. In religion, a Presbyterian. He

took an active part in the rebellion of 1837, was in service under Capt. McNabb at Chippawa and Toronto, and served during the years 1856-7-8 as Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia. His business through life has been farming and brick making, and he has done a large business in each, particularly the latter. His son Robert still carries on the brick making business in Glenwilliams.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

William Chisholm, Esq., second son of the late George Chisholm, Esq., of East Flamboro', was born in Nova Scotia the 15th Oct., 1788 his parents having emigrated to Canada from Scotland in the year 1791. He was joined in marriage to Miss Rebecca Silverthorn in 1812, and had six sons and four daughters, of whom only one son, Robert Kerr Chisholm, is now living, and two daughters. He received his education in Flamboro' East. After the war of 1812, he settled on his farm in the Township of Nelson, in 1816, where he carried on farming, as well as a large mercantile business for a great many years. In 1838 he removed with his family to Oakville. He was appointed Post-master at Nelson in 1835, the second post office started in the county, that of Postville being the first. He was also appointed Post-master at Oakville in 1835. He was a Liberal Conservative and represented this county in Parliament for 16 years. He was appointed Collector of Customs at Oakville in 1834, and he was one of the commissioners for building the Burlington Bay and Welland Canals. He built and owned the first vessel that passed through the Burlington Canal, of which Captain E. Zeland was master. He built, at Oakville, the steamers *Constitution*, *Oakville* and *Burlington*, as well as a large number of sailing vessels at Burlington Beach and Oakville. He was, in every sense of the word, a military man, and occupied high positions in the force of Canada. He served as Lieutenant in No. 1 Flank Company, Lincoln Militia, in the war of 1812, under Capt. Samuel Hutt, and was in one of the advance companies who stormed and captured the fort at Detroit. He was also at Queenston Heights, &c. Was appointed Captain in 2nd Gore Militia in 1816, by Sir Francis Gore, Governor; Colonel of the 4th Reg. Gore do., in 1834, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor; Colonel of 2nd do., in 1830, Sir John Colborne, Governor. In 1837 had command of one of the Divisions of Militia and was at Montgomery's Inn, on Yonge street, on the 7th of December, 1837, and was also with a portion of his regiment at Chippewa during the occupation of Navy Island by the rebels. He died at Oakville, 4th of May, 1842. His memory is still cherished by the early pioneers, as in him they found a ready friend, and who had done much towards the advancement of his country. Everything for the public good found in him a warm supporter, and Oakville, especially, is very much indebted to him for its present prosperity.

W. H. STOREY, Esq.

George and Jane Storey, father and mother of W. H. Storey, were born in Yorkshire, England. They emigrated to this country in 1845, and settled in Summerville, on Dundas Street, in the County of York. The subject of the present sketch was born in the Village of Ayton, Yorkshire, England, and was the only child of his parents. His advantages for education were good, and he obtained a good English education, besides Academic training. His parents dying when he was only fifteen years old, he apprenticed himself to the late John G. Rogers, Esq., of Lambton, in the County of York, to learn the saddlery business, and it is due to the memory of this esteemed and good man, to say, that his wise counsel and direction, assisted materially in the promotion of his moral character. Having completed his apprenticeship in 1856, he commenced business, in the Fall of that year, in Acton, in connection with J. F. Taylor, under the name of Storey & Taylor, Saddlers. In 1859, the business firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Taylor moving to Georgetown, where he still carries on business, and Mr. Storey continuing the business in Acton. In 1868, he established his present business, which is known as the "Canada Glove Works." In 1857, he married Hannah Jane, daughter of Anson Smith, Esq., and has six children, two sons and four daughters, all living. He took an active interest, in connection with Dr. McGarvin, James Matthews, and some other gentlemen in the incorporation of the Village of Acton, and was elected the first Reeve of the new municipality in 1873. Was returned Reeve by acclamation in 1874, at the end of which year he resigned. He has been closely identified with the progress and growth of the Village of Acton, and has taken an active interest in every movement having in view the advancement of its interests. Has also been closely allied to its educational interests, and in connection with Robert Little, (now County School Inspector,) took an active part in the establishing of the Public School Library, which to-day is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the County, possessing some of the choicest works, and numbering over 1,200 volumes. He is an active member of the Methodist Church of Canada in Acton, and has always been closely identified with its interests, as also with the building of the Society's church, which is estimated to be the finest church in the county. He carries on a very extensive business, employing a large number of hands, particulars of which will be found in the history of Acton, in another column.

GEORGE COOK, Esq.

George Cook is a native of England, and was born at Lilycross, in the parish of Goodley, near Barnstaple, Devonshire. Determined on bettering his fortune in the new world, he came to Canada, remaining for a year in Hamilton. He then removed to Aberfoyle, where he ran Mr. George Frazer's saw mill for five years. Then he leased Atkinson's mill for ten years, and diligently applied himself to business. He made, a few years ago, a very fortunate speculation in timber lands in Michigan. He built a very handsome brick residence on Lot No. 10, 6th Con., Esquesing, and the next year built a saw mill on the same lot. His mill is capable of cutting three million feet of lumber, one hundred thousand feet of lath, and five thousand squares of shingles in ten months. Mr. Cook is a shrewd business man, and is thoroughly reliable in every respect, possessing the confidence and esteem of all classes in the community.

JOHN SMITH BESSEY.

This gentleman is one of the sons of John Reed Bessey, a short sketch of whom is given above. He was born in the Township of Esquesing, in 1832, and has always resided in that Township. He has all his life followed agricultural pursuits. About ten years ago, the late John Smith, an eccentric but wealthy old resident of Esquesing, having made his will, leaving two hundred acres of valuable land in Esquesing to Mr. Bessey, besides leaving large legacies to other parties, departed this life. On searching for the will, no trace of it could be discovered. Claimants of all shades and degrees of kinship and affinity made their appearance. The suit of *Bessey v. Bostwick, a cause celebre* in our Canadian Chancery Court, and one highly interesting to the legal fraternity, especially to those concerned in it, was begun, and dragged its slow length along. Fortunately, Mr. Bessey was able to prove, by reliable witnesses, what the contents of the missing will were, and that the old gentleman had, shortly before his death, mentioned its existence, and so established his rights, and became the proprietor of Lot 19, in the 7th Concession. To this farm he subsequently added one hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Bessey raises large numbers of cattle, making a specialty of thorough-bred Durhams. He is also largely engaged in strawberry and hop culture. In 1876, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Halton. He is closely identified with the agricultural interests of the Township, and takes an active though unostentatious part in the promotion of all enterprises connected therewith. In religion, Mr. Bessey belongs to the Baptist denomination, and on the building of the church in Georgetown, he was the principal contributor, as mentioned in the preceding article on the Village of Georgetown. In religious matters he always uses his wealth with a liberality that is entitled to every commendation, and is worthy of being widely imitated.

JOSEPH BYRON BESSEY.

This gentleman is another son of John Reed Bessey, and a brother of John Smith Bessey, who are above mentioned. He was born in Esquesing in 1843, and is largely interested in growing and exporting apples and other fruit. He has been a prominent supporter of the Agricultural Societies, having been a director, for eight or ten years, of the Township and County Societies, and at present is President of the latter. Mr. Bessey is a good type of the new generation of farmers, enterprising, industrious and intelligent, and having much more favourable educational advantages than their predecessors, always open to seize the newest and most advanced modes of forwarding their interests.

WILLIAM MCCRANEY, Esq., M.P.

Hiram McCraney, Esq., the father of William McCraney, M.P., was born in Canada, on the Grand River, in what is now the County of Brant, in 1801, and is still living, and, considering his many disadvantages in the

way of education in his earlier years, he stands a noble specimen of the old Canadian Pioneers, and one of whom the rising generation should feel proud. He, with his family, settled in the County of Halton, in 1805, on what was called the "New Purchase," in the Township of Trafalgar, near Oakville, thus making him one of the very earliest settlers in the County of Halton. He had, in common with the few other early settlers, many great difficulties to encounter in those early days, the County being then a dense wilderness, there being only three families, so far as known, in the Township, and no store nearer than Little York, now Toronto, and no grist mill nearer than Dundas; no money, and very little food and nothing to buy it with. For many years the hardships were very great. It was almost impossible to save what small crops they succeeded in raising, in their imperfect manner of farming, owing to their destruction by birds, vermin and other pests, consequently they were obliged to rely on potatoes for their staple crop, and for animal food they depended on the rivers and lakes, which abounded with salmon. In times when they were not so plentiful, they would trade the salmon, all but the heads, for other necessities, so that potatoes and salmon-heads were a favourite dish, and for a change they would try salmon-heads and potatoes. As would soon as they could raise wheat and corn, the old Patriarch McCraney sent the boy Hiram, with a bag of corn strapped on the horse's back, to Dundas, to get ground, and he would return the next day with a bag of meal that was to supply a dozen in a family. Frequently they would take the corn and pound it in a hollow cut in a stump, and make it into a sort of hominy. Shoes and clothes were almost impossible to be had. The old orchard on the old Homestead, many of the trees now eighteen inches through, were carried on the back of Hiram and his father from Dundas, a distance of twenty miles. The few settlers in those early days were mostly frugal, honest, hospitable, industrious and earnest Christian men, and it would be well if the present generation would follow their example more closely. The McCraney family is of Scotch extraction. The wife of Hiram McCraney, and mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Louisa English, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1800. She is of Scotch and English parents, and emigrated, with her parents, to this country, about 1814, and settled near Oakville, in Trafalgar. She is still living. Mr. and Mrs. McCraney have now been married fifty-two years. Their family consisted of eight children, three boys and five girls, of whom four daughters and two boys are still living. The elder Mr. McCraney followed farming and lumbering. He built two saw mills and several other buildings near Oakville, and cleared up some three hundred acres of land in that vicinity. He was always active in everything that tended to develop the resources of the country, and especially in trying to improve the welfare of himself and family and all around him. Has been a zealous advocate of temperance and religion, and his wife being members of the Methodist Church for nearly fifty years. William McCraney, eldest son of Hiram and Louisa McCraney, and only brother of D. McCraney, M.P.P., of Kent, was born in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, on the 15th of December, 1831, and has continued to live there ever since, with the exception of three years spent in California, from 1852 to 1855. His advantages for education were limited to the common schools of that time, which were not to be compared to those of the present day, but by a course of reading and study has endeavoured to fit himself to fill the positions he has occupied through life. His occupation has been farming and lumbering, except the time he spent in California, mining and building. He has cleared up and developed over five hundred acres of land in this county, has built three saw mills in Halton, and one in North Simcoe, all of which he still owns and operates. He also built planing mills in St. Catharines, which he has still in operation. He has built a large number of farm houses and buildings near Oakville, besides erecting and refitting some eighteen houses in the town, eleven of which he still owns. He has also contributed largely to the different churches and public buildings in his native county. He was married on Queen's Birthday, May 24th, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Coote. They have eight children living and two dead. The living are two boys and six girls. Until recently he has not occupied any very important public positions, excepting being member of Council, etc. In 1868, he removed from his farm to Oakville. In 1869, he was elected to the Common Council and Grammar School Trusteeship, and continued to hold those positions until 1872, when he was elected to the Mayoralty of Oakville by acclamation, remained in that position until 1874, when he resigned and wished to return to his private affairs, but through the strong solicitations of his friends, he was persuaded to run for the Reeve-ship, against the then Warden, P. A. McDougald, Esq., and was elected by a large majority, and continued in that position until January, 1876, when he declined to run again. On the 15th day of December, 1874, on the unseating of D. B. Chisholm, Esq., a convention of representative Reformers from all parts of the county, met at Milton, and unanimously nominated him to contest the county in the Reform interests. The contest was keen, but on the 25th of January, 1875, he was elected by a majority of one hundred and thirty-five. He has been connected with the Methodist Church since childhood, and a member for over twenty years, most of that time occupying positions of trust. He has always felt a deep interest in all the affairs pertaining to the improvement of the County of Halton and the welfare of her people; her roads and railways have always had his sympathy. In the agricultural interests he has taken a deep interest, having been President of the Trafalgar Agricultural Society and Director of Trafalgar and the County Societies on several occasions. In her educational interests, as a public and private man, he has always felt disposed to be liberal, knowing the disadvantages under which he laboured himself when young. He has always been a strong advocate and an active worker in the Temperance cause, and has done much towards lessening the great evils of intemperance.

WILLIAM KAITTING, Esq.

The subject of this sketch was one of the first children born in the Township of Trafalgar. His parents were John Kaitting, who was born near Utica, N. Y., and Elizabeth Kaitting, born in New Jersey. They settled on Lot No. 18, Dundas Street, Trafalgar, in the year 1808, and their son William was born in the following year. His family and himself have been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the township, and Mr. Kaitting during the rebellion of 1837, took an active part on the loyalist side. In 1829, he married Ellen Davidson, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are still living. For a long time he has been connected with the Methodist Church, and is highly esteemed among his neighbors for his many excellent qualities.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

This gentleman is the son of Abram Matthews, who was a farmer, and who was married to Diana Nicklin. The father was born in the United States, and the mother was English, and they settled in this country, near Elora, in 1810. Mr. Matthews was born in Pilkington, County of Wellington, in 1835; and though possessing but slight opportunities for acquiring a liberal education, yet he managed to fit himself for successfully engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1859, he married Maria Graham, of Streetsville. He has for many years held the position of Clerk of the Division Court, and Postmaster at Acton. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada.

DR. MCGARVIN.

Nelson McGarvin, M.D., was born in the Township of Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, January 7th, 1830. He was the only son of James and Mary McGarvin, both of whom were born near Hamilton, Ontario. His father was a farmer in that neighborhood. After their marriage they removed to Delaware. In the year 1836, they removed to Chatham, where they lived till 1838. From thence they removed to the United States, where they lived for nearly three years, and then returned to Canada in 1841, and settled in Ancaster. The subject of this narrative was sent to learn the business of cloth manufacturing with his uncle, Mr. Isaac Kelly, when only eleven years old. After remaining there for six years (being sent to school during the winter months as was the custom in those days) he became anxious to obtain a good education, and made an agreement with his uncle that he should work two years for him and then he was to be sent two years to school. After remaining a year at school under the late Mr. Regan, he became acquainted with Dr. Hunter, then of Dundas, with whom he apprenticed himself as a medical student, and studied with him about eighteen months; then attended medical lectures at the University of Toronto, in the winter of 1851 and 1852, taking the first prize in Anatomy. In the spring of 1852 he came to the County of Halton, and took a situation as teacher at Wellington Square, now called Burlington, where he remained till 1853; from thence he came to the Township of Trafalgar and taught the school at Munn's Corners for over one year. In the spring of 1854, he married Miss Mary A. Freeman, daughter of Isaac Freeman, Esq., of Trafalgar, and settled in the new Village of Acton, which was then but a mere hamlet, and has remained there ever since. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Victoria College in the spring of 1856. His wife died in November, 1859, leaving him a son and daughter. He married again Miss Sarah C. Hiltz, Dec. 27, 1860. The result of this union was two daughters and one son, all of whom are now living. He had always taken a lively interest in the education of the young of this place, so much so that the people elected him as Trustee of the Acton School, which office he held for nine years in succession. During the first year of his trusteeship and with considerable difficulty he obtained the consent of the ratepayers to change the site of the school. After having obtained the object he desired he put forth his energies to have a commodious school-house built for the section, and to him is mainly due the magnificent stone structure which Acton now boasts and which is claimed to be one of the best organized schools in the county, with a library attached of over 1200 volumes. In fact he became so attached to the place that he was always ready and willing to assist in promoting its prosperity in every possible way.

In the year 1869 he, in company with Mr. J. H. Smith, built a light stock tannery in the place, and in the following year converted it into a factory for manufacturing kid leather for gloves, where they had a market at home for all they made. It was carried on with success till 1874, when they sold it out and purchased the Canada Lime Works, near Acton, in company with Mr. C. S. Smith, and which is now carried on under the name of McGarvin & Smith. In the year 1873, an idea was conceived that the inhabitants of the place would be better off if the village was set apart from the Township of Esquesing for municipal purposes, and he with Mr. W. H. Storey and a few others called a meeting to get the views of the people on the subject, and the result was that the inhabitants petitioned for a separation, which was granted, and in 1874 a council was elected with Mr. W. H. Storey, Esq., as reeve, and Messrs. McGarvin, Hall, Hill, and Speight as councillors. He remained as councillor for two years, when Mr. Storey declined to accept the office again, and he was elected as reeve for 1876, 1877. He has always taken much interest in the welfare of the county by giving his vote and influence to everything that tends to improve it. In the year 1875, he connected himself with the Methodist body of this place, and after doing so, was one of the few who took an active part in providing suitable accommodation for the congregation; so active was he in that project that he was appointed chairman of the building committee, and by the kindly co-operation of the building committee, means were provided for the erection of one of the finest churches in the county, costing over \$7000. During his residence in this place, nearly 23 years, he has seen it rise from a mere post village with but few houses, to one of the most prosperous villages in the county.

OLD HUNDRED.

A CENTENARIAN AND PENINSULAR VETERAN.

MR. ANGUS McDONALD.

Angus McDonald, the present centenarian of Esquesing, was born in Islay, Scotland, on the 12th of February, 1777. He enlisted in Glasgow in March, 1803, as a driver in the Royal Artillery, and afterwards served in the Peninsula, under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. His first taste of hard active service was at Walcheren in 1809, he being among the little remnant of a hundred thousand men that escaped from the horrors of that expedition against the French batteries on the Scheldt. He fought in the decisive battle of Vittoria on the 21st of June, 1813; at St. Sebastian one month later, and on the 14th April, Easter Sunday, was engaged in the rout of the remains of Marshal Soult's army, at Toulouse. But the day he best remembers is the 18th of June, 1815, when he took part in the Titanic struggle on the field of Waterloo, for which action, as well as for St. Sebastian and Vittoria, he received medals. He relates that in the midst of the battle at Waterloo he sat on his horse, sword in one hand and trumpet in the other, seeing the ranks fast thinning and the squares grow smaller under the terrible fire of the French; and that the "Iron Duke," witnessing the devastation of his gallant followers, knelt down by a small fir bush, which he grasped with his left hand, while with

the right raised to heaven he prayed that either night or Blucher would come. Mr. McDonald states that by stretching out his arm he could have laid his sword on the shoulder of his kneeling General. And when the fearful fight was over he and his comrades rode out in the moonlight through the field of carnage, their horses trampling in a lake of blood, even up to their saddle skirts, and that night they saw their brave General weep like a child over the dead bodies of their gallant comrades.

Mr. McDonald was discharged on the 1st of May, 1816; and emigrated with his family to Canada in 1832. Shortly after he landed he lost his wife and one son. He drew land in the Township of Esquesing—lot 23, in the first concession—about two and a half miles from where now stands the village of Acton. Here he has since lived in lusty manhood and old age, to see descendants grow up around him and go out into the world. For the last twelve years he has been totally blind, his eyesight having been impaired since the battle of Waterloo, where they were injured by the close and incessant firing. He has never ceased to be cheerful, and loves to recall the scenes of his life, in peace or war, to an attentive listener. He had seven children, five of whom are living; forty-eight grand-children, and fifteen great-grand-children.

On Monday, 12th of February, 1877, the children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and many friends of Mr. Angus McDonald met to celebrate his hundredth birthday, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. George Elliott, near Acton. Among the visitors were Rev. Messrs. Cameron and Calvert, of Acton, and Black, of Everton, the latter having been one of the old pioneer companions of Mr. McDonald when they settled in "the bush" years ago. After the company had partaken of a sumptuous repast prepared by the old gentleman's grand-daughters, the following address was read by Mr. P. Ferguson, a grand-son:—

"DEAR GRANDFATHER,—We, your loving grand-children, being here assembled, avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you on having reached your hundredth birthday. We hereby express our gratitude to Almighty God for having been pleased to grant you good health and soundness of mind to such extreme old age; and we pray that He may be pleased to continue the same blessing to you to the close of your life. Will you please accept this suit of clothes from us as a slight token of our love to you? and we pray that the God of all Grace may keep you in the knowledge and love of Himself and Jesus Christ His Son, and finally bring you to enjoy His presence in the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Esquesing, Feb. 12, 1877."

The address and the accompanying garments were presented on behalf of the attendant descendants of the patriarch, and later in the evening the gift was supplemented by the arrival of a box, which, on being opened, was found to have among its contents a handsome pair of shoes, sent to Mr. McDonald from some of his grand-children residing in Michigan.

During the evening prayer was offered up by Mr. Cameron, and Mr. A. Campbell related some of the adventures of pioneer life, which were highly interesting and amusing to the younger portion of his auditory. At a late hour the company broke up, but not before the aged patriarch had gathered his numerous descendants around him, and leaning upon his staff, implored the blessing of God upon their succeeding generations. The scene, as may be imagined, was very impressive.

JOHN DEWAR, Esq.

Was born in Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1839, and came to this country with his parents in 1850. His father's name was John Dewar, and his mother's maiden name Emily Knight, both natives of Perthshire, as were their ancestors for many generations. The elder Mr. Dewar settled with his family on a farm in the Township of Esquesing, where he continued to reside until his death in 1871. Mr. Dewar received a good common school education, having attended the school taught by the late Alexander Robertson, the father of Dr. Robertson of Milton, for six years, and after teaching school four months, before he was fifteen years of age, attended the grammar school, then kept at Palermo, during the winter, and studied classics and mathematics at the Quatre Bras school in Esquesing. He then taught a common school for upwards of three years, when he finished his education at the Ohio State College. In November, 1853, he went to Toronto to study the legal profession, was admitted an attorney in Michaelmas Term, 1858, and called to the bar in Easter Term following. In November, 1858, he commenced practising his profession in Milton, and in August, 1868, on the death of the late Gilbert Tice Bastedo, was appointed Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney for Halton. In October, 1874, he married Jane W. Somerville, a daughter of Robert B. Somerville, Esq., late M. P. for Huntingdon, Que., now manager of the Standard Bank in Harrison. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the branch of the U. C. Bible Society at Milton, having for many years acted as secretary. Before his appointment to a government office, Mr. Dewar was for a long time the secretary-treasurer of the Halton Reform Association, and took an active part in politics. He was also a member of the town council of Milton, until disqualified by holding his present office, and is still a member of the Board of School Trustees. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and has devoted much time to the interests of the schools and Mechanics' Institute. Last year Mr. Dewar purchased the residence of the late John Martin, being probably the finest residence and grounds in Milton, a view of which appears in another place.

JOHN MURRAY, Esq.

Col. Murray was born in Ireland, in 1832, and settled in Canada in 1848. He has been closely identified with the county, and more particularly with the township of Esquesing, acting as clerk of the township council since 1853, and secretary of the Agricultural Society since its formation. There is scarcely any public matter of importance transacted in the township, in which the "Colonel" is not called upon to take a part, and he possesses the confidence of the farmers to a high degree. He is the commanding officer of the 20th or Halton battalion of rifles, and was out with his company during the Fenian raid, but reached the frontier too late to participate in the engagement. He formerly carried on mercantile business in Stewarttown, but now occupies his time in farming and performing his official duties. In addition to the offices mentioned he holds the offices of postmaster at Stewarttown, and issuer of marriage licences. In 1856 he married the widow of the late Richard Tracy, by whom he has one son living.

JOHN READ BESSEY, Esq.

John Read Bessey was born in the County of Lincoln, Canada, in 1802. His father, with two brothers, and also his mother's two brothers, served all through the Revolutionary War in 1776, and received their discharge in the Township of Grantham, and drew 200 acres each. His grandfathers on both sides of the house were U. E. loyalists, and also settled in the same township. At the age of twelve years, in the year 1814, Mr. Bessey drove a team for the British troops for 100 days, for which he received \$400. In 1819 he came to this county and experienced great difficulties in reaching this township. He rode on horseback, and after leaving Dundas street, his only route was a fish road to the forks of the Credit, now called Norval. This road was made by the inhabitants for the purpose of bringing the salmon, which were very plentiful in the Credit at that time, to the settlements along the lake shore. He went back again to Lincoln, and came to Esquesing to do his settlement duties in 1822, and has lived on the farm ever since. The farm contains 300 acres, 200 of which were bought by his father from Mrs. Thomas McCormick, sister to Sheriff Jones, and 100 he bought from his father's brother. Mr. Bessey always took an active part in militia matters, and was in active service in 1837 with the government forces. He was appointed captain, which position he still holds. He was the first president of the Esquesing Agricultural Society, and held the position for nine years, and the success of the society was largely due to his perseverance. He was also president of the County of Halton Agricultural Society for three years. In politics he has always been a conservative. His residence, a view of which will appear on another page, is lot 18, in the sixth concession, Esquesing.

JOHNSON HARRISON

The fifth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Harrison, was born in Trafalgar, on the 5th February, 1822. His father and mother were natives of England, and settled on lot 12, new survey, Trafalgar, in 1820, and built the first home in that part of the country. To say that they were farmers, conveys now but a poor idea of their occupation. Their first care was to build a house, for the roof and floor of which they had to split and hew slabs from the logs, and every rod of land had to be cleared of nature's sturdy crop of forest. It is hard now to convey any idea of the loneliness and privations of the early settlers. Mrs. Harrison was six months in the township before she saw another woman. Their nearest shop was at Little York (now Toronto), where a woman has been known to walk for a pound of tea, going one day and returning the next, and then inviting the neighbors in to partake of what was in those days a luxury. Five years after coming to this country, Mr. Harrison's father died, leaving his widow with six children, the eldest only 17 years of age, but instead of succumbing to circumstances, she bravely fought with and overcame the difficulties of the situation, and not only her family, but the whole neighborhood were benefited by her perseverance and energy. When there was not a school of any kind for miles around, she organized one, which she taught successfully for many years, and long before there were any other religious services, she conducted a Sabbath school with such acceptance that settlers came many miles to attend it. She died June 5, 1867, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Harrison married on 20th June, 1853, Margaret Bowes, whose parents, of Irish descent, settled in Trafalgar shortly after Mr. Harrison's. Her father served as captain at Chippewa in 1837. He was an active, energetic man, and exerted a moral and in every way beneficial influence throughout the community. Mr. Harrison has been identified with all the principal agricultural, educational, and temperance interests in the county, and was appointed in 1856 to an office in the militia, and subsequently a government auditor of criminal accounts. In 1876 he was appointed one of the license commissioners for Halton, under the "Crooks Act." He has never aimed at becoming a candidate for any political honors, considering it to be a more important work to educate public opinion, than to legislate according to that opinion when formed. His part, therefore, like that of many a useful but unpretentious citizen, toward good legislation, has been to get people, as far as he could, to wish for good and wise laws. He was educated in the Methodist Church, and has been identified with that body all his life, holding various positions of trust in connection with it, as trustee, class-leader for 14 years, superintendent of the Sabbath school and leader of the choir. Mr. Harrison has a natural adaptation, which he has endeavored to cultivate, for teaching children to sing, and has done good service not only to his own church but to the community, in cultivating the "spirit of song."

HARVEY MORRIS SWITZER

Was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, in 1819, and emigrated with his parents, William and Eliza Switzer, to Canada, in 1832. They settled in the township of Albion and cleared a farm there. Mr. Switzer, at the age of twenty-one, left home and entered mercantile life as clerk to J. M. Chaffee, at Tullamore, Gore of Toronto, where he continued eighteen months, when he entered the dry goods establishment of the late J. A. Smith of Toronto. Here he remained five years, and in 1844 moved to Palermo, County of Halton, where he commenced business, and where he still remains. He married, in 1845, Martha Solomon, a native of Cornwall, England. Seven children were born to them, of whom one is dead. On 30th September, 1846, he was appointed postmaster at Palermo, which office he still holds. He has also been a Magistrate and Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, since the separation of the county from Wentworth. He is also a cadet of the Military School, and has, ever since the organization of the 20th Halton Rifles, held a position on the staff as paymaster. Mr. Switzer's religious faith is that of the Church of England. In politics he is a conservative, but, not being ambitious for political honors, has never aspired to enter public life. In business he has been very successful and is highly respected. The County Council appointed him one of the trustees to hold the bonus to the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway.

DAVID R. SPRINGER

was named after his grandfather, who was of German descent, and killed in the revolutionary war, 1775. His father, Richard Springer, was born in the city of Albany, New York, A.D. 1758, and fought for the British flag during the revolutionary war. At the close of the war, he with his wid-

owed mother, three brothers and three sisters moved to Canada, where he married Miss Sarah Brice, a U. E. Loyalist, at Niagara, 1786; proving a happy union, and resulting in leaving ten children, all of whom are representatives of large families to bless and honor our loved Dominion of Canada. He moved to the head of the lake in 1796 and settled on three hundred acres of land, which is now part of the city of Hamilton, and a portion of said land is still owned by the family. He took an active part in establishing the first Methodist church in that city.

David Reynolds Springer, the subject of this memoir, was born in the city of Hamilton, April 3rd, 1800, and being the oldest son inherited the first privilege of driving his father's ox team, and at the age of thirteen his privilege extended to the necessity of holding the plough and providing for the family, while his father was taking an active part in the defense of his adopted home. During the war of 1812 laboring men were scarce, he having had to pay a man \$4.00 per day to cut his wheat crop.

The facilities for education were limited, there being no school nearer than Toronto or Fort Erie. But through persevering industry, at the age of twenty-one, his father's clearing had enlarged sufficiently to guarantee his marriage to Sarah Horning, Dec. 26, 1821, a success till 1834, when death removed his loved partner, leaving him with four children. To better their circumstances he sold his little farm of 100 acres to a speculator for \$16,000.

In April, 1835, he married Susannah Thompson, his present wife, and settled in the Township of Nelson, lot 17, Dundas street, where they still reside, spending the evening of their life in serene happiness.

Their surviving children, three sons and three daughters, are all happily married, being useful and highly respected citizens. The three former are farmers occupying and owning four hundred and fifty acres in block surrounding the old homestead.

He has always been a prominent man in the neighborhood and noted for his liberal dealings, aid and encouragement to schools and churches. He has been an active Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years. His love for the Methodist church is intense. His house the home of the Methodist ministers, and at his table they are always welcome guests.

In politics is a Reformer, and associated with his esteemed friend, the late John Wetenhall, Esq., [whom he nominated as a representative of the Old Gore District in the Canadian Parliament, and was seconded by the late Honorable Robert Spence, in a political speech, the ablest ever delivered in the County of Halton.] Was very zealous in establishing the first agricultural shows in Nelson, and also took an active part in organizing the Provincial Agricultural Association in 1846.

PETER A. McDUGALD.

This gentleman is the son of John McDougald, Esq., who came to Canada from Scotland, and settled in the township of Alboro', Elgin County, in 1818, where in 1825 the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. P. A. McDougald received a good business education, which he greatly improved by a judicious use of his undoubtedly excellent abilities. He settled in Oakville in 1844. He first embarked in the mercantile business in Georgetown, in partnership with Mr. Francis Barclay, now of Milton, afterwards removed to Oakville where he is still an extensive dealer in grain. In 1855 he married a daughter of the late Col. Wm. Chisholm, and has one son and two daughters. During the rebellion of 1837 Mr. McDougald volunteered into the 3rd Company of First Battalion Middlesex Militia, stationed at Elliott's Point, on the mouth of Detroit river. In politics Mr. McDougall is a Reformer, but not being in accord with some of the party leaders in Halton, has not generally acted with that party. He has been a member of Oakville Town Council since its incorporation, part of the time being reeve. In the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 he has held the office of Mayor, and was Warden of the County for the years 1871-2. He has long been connected with the Presbyterian church at Oakville, and is one of its most influential and respected members.

THE LATE CHAS. KENNEDY, ESQ.

The subject of the present sketch was born in New Jersey, March 13th, 1792. During the war between Great Britain and the United States Mr. Kennedy acted as Sergeant in the Flank Company, in his Majesty's service, with much credit to himself. In the year 1818 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, and in 1820 he and his wife removed to the township of Esquesing, (near Georgetown) and were amongst the earliest settlers in that part of the country. He was a licensed Dep. Provincial Land Surveyor and did a very extensive business in that line. He also acted as magistrate for twenty-one years and gave universal satisfaction, acting as he did from pure principles. Possessing an extraordinary tact for public business, anything for the improvement of our country and bettering the condition of its inhabitants found in him a friend on hand. At the first settlement of his family in Esquesing they were almost destitute of the preaching of the gospel, only an occasional missionary would find his way to this township. In 1817, however, he united with the Methodist church and remained a firm member until his death, which occurred June 12th, 1864. He was always a liberal supporter of the Gospel and to his liberality in part is to be attributed the introduction of Methodism into that section and vicinity. His house was the home of the ministers and in fact it was a place of rest and refreshment to poor travellers. His death was deeply regretted by all classes of people.

R. G. BAXTER, ESQ.

Is the second and eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Baxter, Esq., who settled in this county about 35 years ago. He first commenced business in the village of Lowville, and afterwards removed to Wellington Square, where he managed the estate of D. Torrance, Esq., of Montreal. He started business for himself as general merchant in 1861 and became one of the most extensive grain buyers west of Toronto. In 1862 he purchased the "Asahel Gage" farm, and improved it till it is now one of the finest farms in Ontario. He resided there until his death, which occurred April 6th, 1876. He took a very active part in politics, working with the Reform party. He was also Councillor and Reeve for a number of years for the Township of Nelson. Mr. R. G. Baxter resides at "Balsam Lodge Farm" and is partner in the firm of Brasher & Co., merchants and grain buyers, Burlington.

WM. ALBERTSON, ESQ.

William Albertson, Esq., was born in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1793. He came to Canada with his parents in 1800 and settled in the Township of Proudfoot, and came to the Township of Trafalgar in 1811, where he has lived ever since. He served in the war of 1812 for two years. He was standing within a few feet of General Brock when that hero received his fatal wound. He was himself wounded in the head in that engagement. He was also one of the party who drove the Americans over the banks. In 1837 he served in the Government forces all through the rebellion and helped to drive the rebels from Navy Island. When Mr. Albertson first came to Trafalgar, and for some years after, the principal inhabitants were Indians, very few whites at that time having made their appearance. He had nine children, seven of whom are still living; five of the sons are settled in Trafalgar. Mr. Hiram Albertson at present owns the old homestead, his father living with him.

JAMES MOLYNEAUX, ESQ.

Is a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to this country when a mere boy, and has since resided on Lot 12, 2nd concession N. S., Township of Nelson. He has followed agriculture during his life and has been successful in his undertaking.

His father was born in 1797 and consequently is in his 81st year, still enjoying a large amount of health and strength for one of his years, especially so when it is considered that he not only has undergone the hardships common to the early settlers in this county, but has also in his younger days endured the fatigues and dangers of a commander of a vessel engaged in trade on the Atlantic Ocean. His forefathers, who, many years ago, lived in comfortable independence on the family estate, in the south of France, but in consequence of the intolerant laws which existed at one time in that country, trampling down all civil and religious liberties, they, with many of the best and noblest of the land, abandoned a life of ease and luxury to seek an asylum where greater protection could be had for those, like them, who were ready to sacrifice everything for the free worship of God. Many of these victims of superstitious and unwise laws settled in the north of Ireland, amongst them a gentleman by the name of James Molyneaux, which gave origin to the name in Ireland. This gentleman purchased an estate in Armagh, his son afterwards settling in the County of Down, who was the father of the present elder Mr. Molyneaux. When of proper age he entered into the linen trade, at which he remained some time, but in order to give his family a better chance for exertion in a new country, and give them a more extended field for their labors, he and his wife, Jane Mathews, and family emigrated to America in 1835. At once he turned his attention to agriculture and purchased the premises he now occupies. He manfully bore his share in the difficulties attendant to the settlement of a new country, the back part of Nelson, upwards of 40 years ago. Dangers, difficulties, deprivations on every hand, with its rocks, wild beasts, frost, with the most wretched of roads, or no roads at all, except zig-zag through the wilderness by the "blaze" on trees. But now all this has changed. Where were dense forests are now, by the exertion and enterprise of the early settlers, beautiful residences and well tilled farms. In all of those difficulties Mr. Molyneaux bore his part, and with a wife and twelve children dependent on him for support, steadily persevered until now he has obtained a competency. When danger threatened this country in 1837 by insurrection, which at first seemed a wide-spread plot amongst discontents to wrest this country from the glorious privilege of being considered a part of the British Empire, and when brave and loyal hearts were called on to rally round the flag that for a thousand years "braved the battle and the breeze," he was one of the first that stepped forward for the defence of his adopted country. His services were immediately accepted and he received a commission as quarter-master on board of Her Majesty's Steamship *Sir John Colborne*, on Lake Erie, commanded by Captain Beer and Commodore Drew, commander of all the vessels of war at that station. His services, at that time, were particularly acceptable on account of his known ability for the navigation of vessels in these waters. The above ship largely contributed to the safety of the frontier and defence of the Province. He served from Chippewa westward, along the frontier, until these unfortunate troubles were at an end, when he was honorably discharged. Since that time he has quietly lived on his own property, faithfully discharging his duty as a citizen, both hale and hearty, in his 81st year. Long may he live is the sincere wish of his many friends.

W. H. YOUNG.

William Hilton Young, reeve of the Town of Oakville, was born in the Township of Trafalgar, in 1825. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1797, and his mother a native of New Jersey. In 1811, they emigrated to Canada, and settled in the Township of Nelson, near the present Village of Burlington, from which they afterwards removed to Trafalgar. The first frame house in Oakville, occupying the site of the "Oakville House," was erected by Mr. Young's father. The educational advantages of the country were at that time limited, and Mr. Young had little opportunity for obtaining a liberal education, the want of which has been compensated for by an aptitude to catch the inspiration of passing events, and a determined and successful effort to be acquainted with the literature of the day. Passing the most of his life in the County of Halton, and being the oldest resident of Oakville, where he has carried on business as a merchant, he has always taken a lively interest and closely identified himself with all projects for the improvement and general interest of the town, and his integrity and adhesion to right principles have time and again been rewarded by the confidence of his fellow townsmen. Surrounded in his younger days by the influence of a tavern, he quickly saw the evils of intemperance, and has long been a staunch advocate for temperance and prohibition. As a public man he has been identified with nearly all the offices of trust and responsibility in the town, such as Councillor, Public and High School Trustee, Collector of Tolls at Oakville Harbor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Justice of the Peace, Reeve and License Commissioner for the County of Halton. In politics he has always been a reformer, and has exerted an active influence for that party in the town, which was at one time almost a unit for the conservative cause. He has long been a member of the Methodist Church, and has been a superintendent of the Sabbath School for over twenty-five consecutive years. He was united in marriage to Miss Fyfe, in 1847. His family consists of six children, four sons and two daughters, all living.

CHARLES SOVEREIGN, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch is of German descent, though his ancestors settled in the States, long ago. His father was born in 1777, in Sussex Co., N. Y., and his mother was of a New England family, her name being Nancy Culver. In 1799, the Sovereign and Culver families emigrated to this country, and settled principally in the townships of Windham and Townsend, in the County of Norfolk. They came with some twenty waggons, 40 yokes of oxen, 300 sheep and a large number of horses, cows, &c. Mr. Philip Sovereign, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of liberal views and great energy of character. He farmed, ran a grist mill, saw mill, tavern, distillery, and in all things was diligent in his business. His location was at Waterford, in the County of Norfolk. In 1805 or 1807, he was elected member for Norfolk, over Lawyer Bostwick and John McCall, and was soon after appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court. When Governor Francis Gore and suite made their tour through the western district, Mr. Sovereign, jr., made ample provision for their reception and entertainment. They stopped with Mr. Sovereign over night. In April, 1812, he moved with his family to what was then called the "New Purchase" in the Township of Trafalgar. Here with his usual energy he set about clearing a home for himself and family, until the breaking out of the war of 1812-3, called him from his peaceful avocations to take up arms in defence of his country. After the war he returned and worked away at his farm until his death in 1833. His son, to whom this history more particularly relates, was born in Sussex Co., N. Y., and came to Canada with his father. He obtained the best education the country at that time afforded, and persevered diligently in the prosecution of his studies, until he was able to teach school, which he did most successfully, and finally reached the position of superintendent of schools for Trafalgar. The difficulties in those days in the way of obtaining a fair education were very great, but Mr. Sovereign succeeded in overcoming them, under most discouraging circumstances. After the close of the war in 1815, Mr. Sovereign, at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of South Trafalgar, opened a private school the first in that part, Mr. Sovereign being then but a boy. Mr. Sovereign relates about being sent, when a boy, to the blacksmith-shop to get the ploughshare sharpened. The nearest shop was at East Flamboro', eleven miles distance. When he got to the shop, the smith told him he had no coal; the only thing to do was to stay all night, cut some wood and make charcoal. This was done, and the next day he was enabled to return home with his sharpened ploughshare. He also relates paying \$20 for a barrel of salt, and his father was only able to obtain it at that price after repeated journeys to McDougald's salt-works, below where Hamilton now is. After teaching for a number of years, Mr. Sovereign returned home and worked at farming with his father, until the latter gave him a hundred acre farm, on which he afterwards settled. On the 29th June, 1825, he married Miss E. A. Howell, of one of the first families in the township, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. All are now dead except one son, who is in Texas. Mr. Sovereign has served the public in many different capacities, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, as teacher, trustee or superintendent. He is one of the old land-marks of the county, whom our young men would do well to imitate.

THE LATE ISAAC VANNORMAN.

The subject of this sketch was one of the old land-marks of this county. He was born in the year 1784, and came to Canada at the time of the American Revolution, and for the last seventy years resided on his farm in Nelson, which he received from the Government as a U. E. Loyalist, on what is called the Middle Road, four miles from Burlington. At the time the deceased settled down on his farm, there was but one house between his own and Burlington Heights, and he had to go to Crooks' Hollow, near Ancaster, with an ox team to get his grain ground. His house was for many years the church and preaching place of the Methodists of the surrounding country. The deceased had been for seventy-five years an honored and worthy member of the Methodist Church, and for the last fifty years a local preacher of the same. He did much for the elevation of his country in many ways. He gave great attention to the education of his children, one of whom established a school for the education of young ladies, known in former years in this city as the Burlington Academy, and who subsequently went to New York, where he has for many years been carrying on a ladies' school known as the VanNorman Institute. Another son is a successful physician in Detroit. The deceased's descendants number somewhere about two hundred. He died on his farm on the 15th of February, 1877, in the ninety-third year of his age, in the full and glorious assurance of a life immortal in the land where the inhabitants never die. His remains were followed by a large number of friends and neighbors (who showed their appreciation of his worth in their visits to see him and minister to his wants during his last days and hours,) to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Carroll, D.D., and then to the old burying place of the family and neighborhood. Thus the old and early pioneers of our country are rapidly passing away from our midst.

ROBERT MILLER.

The subject of this notice has taken an active part in the interest of his township and county, and has filled almost all the offices of trust and honour that it was possible for the people to give him, and unsought for by him. He was born in the County Down, near the City of Belfast, Ireland, on the fifth of May, A.D. 1819. His father, the late Thomas Miller, emigrated to then Upper Canada, with his family, in the year 1827, and settled on a farm near the Village of Zimmerman, in the Township of Nelson. Schools were not as free or as accessible then as now, and Robert, the subject of this memoir, obtained his education in the Town of Dundas. In 1836, he commenced the study of medicine, but on the outbreak of the rebellion, he volunteered to put it down, shouldered a musket and served through the rebellion until the evacuation of Navy Island by the rebels. On his return home, he worked a short time with his father on the farm, and was given a commission in the Militia. In 1839, he entered into manufacturing and continued until 1850, at which time his father, wishing to retire, he gave his attention to farming, and was put on the Commission of the Peace, and in 1851 elected a Councillor for the Township of Nelson. In 1855, he was elected Reeve of the Township, and upon the meeting of the County Council, also Warden of the County, which office he held at the time of the separation of Halton from Wentworth, and up to 1867, with the exception of two years, when he gave

way for Colonel Clay, of Norval. During this time he held the office of President of the County of Halton Agricultural Society for two years, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Township Society, in which he took a great interest. He was elected each successive year, from 1855 to 1867, Reeve of the Township, and managed the affairs to the satisfaction of the people. At this time he accepted the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of the Township, and left his farm and went to reside at the Village of Nelson, for the convenience of the public, as he also had to take the clerkship of the Sixth Division Court of the County of Halton, which offices he still holds. In the spring of 1874 he was offered the Collectorship of the Port of Wellington Square, now the Village of Burlington, when it became necessary for him to remove to his present residence, Burlington.

GEORGE GHENT

Was born in 1806, on the farm on which he now resides, in Brant's Block, in the Township of Nelson, being the son of Thomas Ghent and Elizabeth Davis. Both his parents were born in the then province of North Carolina, before the Revolution, and belonged to the U. E. Loyalist party. Determined to remain true to their King, they left their home and all its endearing ties, and came to Canada in 1792, where they settled in Saltfleet, in the County of Wentworth. In 1805, they sold their property there and removed to the farm their son now occupies. Mr. Ghent has always been a farmer, and though his advantages for education were small, he has always occupied a leading position in his neighborhood, owing to his natural abilities and sterling worth, having served for several years as a Municipal Councillor, and once having occupied the honorable position of Warden of the County. In politics Mr. Ghent has been identified with the Reform party. In 1831, he married Catherine Bates, a granddaughter of William Bates, who was also a U. E. Loyalist, and of this union there were born nine children, one of whom is dead.

HENRY FOSTER, ESQ.

His parents, Charles and Elizabeth Foster, were born in Ireland. While on board ship, on their way to Canada, the father died, and left the mother with eleven children. They came to the Township of Nelson, and settled on a farm of fifty acres. They had at that time to go to Hamilton to trade, a distance of sixteen miles, either on foot or with an ox sled, taking two days for the journey. Mr. Henry Foster has been, since manhood, a very active politician, both in Municipal and Parliamentary matters, being a staunch Conservative. He has been a member of the Township of Nelson Council continuously for eighteen years, twelve of which he has occupied the position of Deputy-Reeve, and four that of Reeve. He has been Acting Magistrate for the Township for a number of years. In 1837 he shouldered a musket and did duty in the Government troops. He was born in Ireland in 1821, came to this country with his mother and family in 1832. In 1841, he married Miss Jane Colling, and had six children, one of them being dead. Mr. Foster has always been an energetic member of society, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of our country in general, and the Township of Nelson in particular. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada.

ROBERT HOWES, ESQ.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, Jonathan and Hannah Howes, were natives of the County of Norfolk, England. They emigrated to Canada in the year 1814, immediately after the American War. He first lived in St. Johns a short time, when he came to Toronto, then Little York, and remained awhile, when he came to Trafalgar, County of Halton, where he raised a large family of eleven children, eight of whom are still living. He was eighty-five years old when he died, which event occurred in 1852. He built the first grist mill in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and he also had a distillery, where he made and sold "good pure" whiskey at only fifteen cents a gallon, and made money on it. This was in the "good old days of yore." His principal business, however, was farming. Robert Howes, his son, was born in Trafalgar, in the year 1826. He has seen much of the country cleared up, having lived in it all his life and followed farming entirely, and has been very successful at the business. On another page will be seen a sketch of his premises. At the age of twenty-one, he married Rebecca Matilda, daughter of S. D. Kennedy, Esq., of Trafalgar, and have had only one child. His advantages for education were only limited, as when he was young, the teachers only taught in the winter months and lived by "boarding round," and some of them were nothing very extra in the way of education themselves. He has voted Reform most of his life, but he is not a strong party man, but prefers the Liberal side of politics. When his father first settled in the Township, and for several years after, the settlers were obliged to carry flour eight and ten miles on their backs, the only road being a blaze on the trees through the woods. Had it not been that Providence had supplied plenty of venison, and that the rivers abounded with beautiful salmon, the early settlers must have starved or left the country entirely. In those days small clearings were done by "Bees." The settlers would take turns and go to each others' places, and the way the chips would fly would astonish the farmers' sons of the present day. They would work all day and dance all night. At these gatherings there would generally be, besides other things, a barrel of whiskey, which would be rolled into the field, and everybody could help himself to all he wanted, and, from all accounts, no apparent injury followed. Mr. Howes and family attend the Primitive Methodist Church.

JOHN WARREN, ESQ.

John Warren, Esq., was born in the village of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, Scotland, on the 9th July, 1825. His father's name was James Warren, son of Robert Warren, miller, of Inverness-shire, Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Cameron, daughter of John Cameron, farmer, native of Aitintia, Strathspey, Inverness-shire, Scotland. They, with a family of four boys, emigrated to Canada in 1832, and settled on Lot 29, 5th concession of the Township of Esquesing, County of Halton, on the 7th day of November, of the same year. The voyage across the Atlantic occupied seven weeks and three days, in the ship *Sharp of Sunderland*. Thence by steamer to Montreal, and by boat to Prescott, thence by steamer *William the Fourth* to York, thence by waggons, via Dundas street, and through thick woods to Esquesing. On arrival in Esquesing

they lodged with Mr. Paul Kennedy, in a small log shanty of about 12 x 18 feet, who, with his wife, received them with that hearty hospitality which settlers in a new country alone can give. As stated above, Mr. John Warren settled in this country in 1832, he being then seven years of age. His advantages for an education in the early part of his life were limited. For four years after coming to this country he was obliged to receive his education at home, until in 1836 a school was commenced in a little log house that had been used as a carpenter's shop, but had been cleared out for the purpose. A teacher was employed—Mr. Charles Duncan, from Nova Scotia—for three months in the winter, for which each pupil was obliged to pay \$1.50, and "boarded round" with the parents of the youths who attended school. He attended this gentleman's school for five or six quarters during the winter months, and in vacation tried his best to improve his mind by reading what books and literature it was possible to get hold of. He served a good apprenticeship to learning how to swing the axe and the grain cradle, and how to drive oxen. Those last named branches were through necessity the rule, while school education was the exception. In 1840 a school house was built (a log house), in 1852 a frame house took its place, and now that is replaced by a beautiful brick house. Since 1841 a school has been kept open with very few intermissions until the present time. On the 4th of January, 1858, he married Helen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Macdonald. The former was a native of the parish of Albion, and the latter a native of the parish of Insh, Inverness-shire, Scotland. They came to Canada in 1843 and settled on Lot 25, in the 3rd concession of Esquesing. He has had seven children, all of whom are living, four boys and three girls, the eldest being 17 years of age and the youngest one year and four months old. Mr. Warren has followed farming all his life, with the exception of five years which he worked at carpentering and building. Mr. Warren was elected to the Esquesing Township Council in 1868, and has been continuously elected to the present time. He was elected Deputy Reeve in 1874, which position he still holds. He was brought up in the Presbyterian church and is still a supporter of that body. He has always supported the Liberal side in politics and has worked earnestly in the cause. Mr. Warren is energetic in anything he undertakes to do, and generally accomplishes his purposes. He is a prominent man in the Temperance cause and labors very earnestly for the suppression of the evils of intemperance and the total prohibition of the "curse of our country," the liquor traffic.

WM. CHISHOLM, Esq.

was born in Lillies Leaf, Wroxborough, Scotland, in 1809. He emigrated with his father and family to the State of New York in 1819. Came to the Township of Esquesing, Co. Halton, in 1822. He lived with his parents on the farm until April 13, 1837, when he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hopkins McNaughton, and settled on lot 15, 3rd concession, Township of Trafalgar, where he still resides. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living, four boys and three girls. His advantages for education were very limited, but recognizing the value of it, gave his children all the advantages in his power, and they are all good scholars. He belongs at present to the United Presbyterian Church of America, always taking an interest in church matters, being first elder in the Free Church several years, and is Conservative in politics, actively working for his party. In 1837, during the rebellion, he served as Ensign in the Government troops, afterwards was appointed Captain. When he first came to the County of Halton the county presented a very different appearance from what it does at present. There was not a tree cut down, now it is a beautiful cleared country, with every convenience to make life easy. Mr. Chisholm, when he married, commenced farming on a leased farm, afterwards he purchased it, and has since been able to purchase in all 560 acres. All the children, some of whom are married, live within two and a half miles from the old homestead, and all attend the same church, and assist each other materially in the work necessary to a farm.

THE LATE COL. G. K. CHISHOLM.

Col. George K. Chisholm, eldest son of Col. Wm. Chisholm, was born at Nelson, the 4th of September, 1814. He was educated in his early life in the common schools of the county, and afterwards at the Upper Canada College. He was married to Miss J. Land, daughter of Col. Robert Land, of Hamilton, and had a family of four sons and one daughter, who are all now living. He was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, in which capacity he served for several years, until the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, when he resigned; and through the solicitation of his friends consented to be a candidate for the Liberal Conservatives of the County of Halton and was elected member of Parliament in 1854. He was in active service in 1837, and supported the Government of the country to his utmost ability. He was Colonel of the 20th Halton Battalion for many years, and during that time very much endeared himself to his officers and men, and was one of the most active promoters of the volunteer militia in the county. After the St. Alban's raid, in which Southern sympathizers crossed over from Canada and robbed banks, etc., in the defenceless North, the Canadian Government in the winter of 1864-5, formed three Provisional Battalions out of the best of the scattered volunteer companies, and stationed them along the frontier. Col. Chisholm's company, the Oakville company, now No. 1 in the Halton regiment, was one of the companies chosen, and served for four months at Chatham. The men were chosen from the best material at Oakville and South Trafalgar could supply, and under Col. Chisholm's kindly but firm rule, they behaved themselves so well as to carry away the highest esteem of the people among whom they were quartered. During the Fenian raid of 1866, Col. Chisholm and his company also were on active service, but were not called out in time to participate in the fight at Ridgeway. He was reeve of Trafalgar for the years 1850, 1851 and 1852, and mayor of Oakville for eight years. He died at Oakville on the 14th of April, 1874. The following, in reference to his funeral, appeared in the *Champion*, a local paper of the county, the 23rd of April:

"On Saturday last the remains of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George King Chisholm, of Oakville, were borne to their last resting-place by probably the largest crowd that was ever congregated on a similar occasion in this county; it is estimated that not less than 2,000 persons were present. The deceased having been a distinguished member of the Masonic Order, and at the time of his death the Master of White Oak Lodge, No. 198

Oakville, the members of the craft to the number of 150 were present, among them being Grand Sec'y Harris, D.D.G.M. Mason, and others from Hamilton, Toronto, Milton, Burlington, Georgetown, &c. The Freemasons assembled at the hall of the White Oak Lodge, and after forming in the usual order, juniors in front, marched to the late residence of the deceased, where the usual Masonic service was conducted by R. W. Bro. Harris. The bearers were officers of the 20th Battalion, in uniform, most of them also wearing the badge of Masonry. The procession then formed and proceeded to St. Jude's Church, where the Rev. Bro. Worrell, Incumbent of the church, read the appropriate lessons and service, the choir singing two funeral hymns. The clergyman, in addition to the surplice of a minister of the Church of England, wore the lambskin apron of a Master Mason, and the collar of Lodge Chaplain. The organist played the "Dead March" as the congregation entered the church, which was densely filled, and a large crowd being compelled, for lack of room, to remain outside. The stores and other places of business were closed as the funeral cortege passed slowly through the town, the flags on the shipping and public buildings were at half-mast out of respect for the deceased, and the bell of St. Jude's Church was solemnly tolled during a great portion of the day.

"At the conclusion of the service in church, the procession re-formed and marched to the cemetery, the mourners and Masonic fraternity only entering the "Chisholm lot." The coffin being deposited in the grave, the funeral service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Worrell, after which the Masonic service was conducted by Bro. Katting, Past Master of the Lodge to which the deceased belonged, assisted by the Grand Secretary and District Deputy Grand Master. After the last sad offices had been paid, the brethren marched back to the Lodge room, where a resolution of condolence was passed. R.W. Bro. Mason then addressed the Lodge, speaking in the highest terms of the deceased. He mentioned that the last correspondence he had with Bro. Chisholm was about a week before his death, and was concerning the claims on the charity of the order of the widow of a deceased mason. In the death of Col. Chisholm, the county of Halton, and particularly the town of Oakville, lost a great friend and public benefactor."

ROBERT KERR CHISHOLM, Esq.

R. K. Chisholm, Esq., third son of the late Col. Wm. Chisholm, was born in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, in 1819. He became permanently located in Oakville, in October, 1834. He received his education at the common school in Nelson, and Gore District school at Hamilton. He married Miss Lewis in 1838, and has a family of one daughter and four sons, all living. He has not held any particular political positions, has always supported the Liberal Conservative party. He was elected reeve of Trafalgar for the years 1854 and 1856, also reeve of Oakville from 1862 to 1865, and member of the council for Ward one, Oakville, from 1857 to 1871, when he resigned. He was appointed collector of customs of the port of Oakville, on the death of his father, in 1842, which position he still holds.

WILLIAM WASS, Esq.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Noah and Rebecca Wass, and was born in the County of Lincoln, England, in 1817. He settled in this county in the year 1852, in the Township of Trafalgar, and in 1856 removed to Oakville, where he has ever since resided. He has always had a busy life, and has carried on the business of auctioneer, land and estate agent, stock and money broker, notary public, commissioner, conveyancer, accountant, and also farming operations, and has been very successful. He has for many years been an acting magistrate, and has taken a leading part in politics on the Reform side. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada.

DR. J. S. JOHNSTON.

In the year 1812, Wm. Johnston, who was born in Ireland, was the first and only member of his family who came to the United States, where he remained for a few years, and then coming to Toronto, Canada, he purchased a large portion of land, in 1816, in the County of Peel, Toronto Township, where he eventually settled in 1828, living to a good old age. The living members of his family are Jas. Johnston, who was born in Ireland, W. E. Johnston, who was born in the United States, and one sister who was born in Canada. Owing to the early and unsettled condition of Canada at that time, these gentlemen received very limited education, and are essentially self-instructed and self-made men.

W. E. Johnston, Esq., feeling dissatisfied with the political condition of the country at that time, returned to the United States, where he visited the settled districts of that country, and returning in a few years to Canada, eventually settled in Toronto Township, where he purchased land; and married in the year 1848, Miss Jane Brown of the same Township. Here he has since lived, leading an active life, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellows. He has always taken an active part in politics on the Reform side, but never sought or held any office; also in religious matters, always strongly supporting the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, contributing largely to the building of a fine church for that denomination, and supplying the site for the same from his own land. During the Crimean War he purchased land at an exorbitant rate, which speedily fell in value, lowering his means considerably, and confining him exclusively to his farming operations. The living members of his family are J. S. Johnston, W. T. Johnston, and Miss M. E. Johnston.

Dr. J. S. Johnston, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in the year 1849, and owing to the death of his mother when he was but eight years of age, his education was but very indifferently attended to until he was sixteen, when he entered the County Grammar school, where he remained two years studying with every energy—knowing his father's losses, taking upon himself extra studies in the classics not required by the school, that he might be enabled to matriculate into a higher institution as early as possible. At the end of that time, being disappointed in obtaining a course in arts in the University, he went up for matriculation before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was very successful, standing first in the order of merit among the successful competitors, (one of his teachers being among the matriculants and took second place). He then went regularly into the study of medicine in the Toronto

School of Medicine, with marked success for three years. Then losing health he went to New York in the fall of 1871, for the purpose of recuperating and visiting the hospitals at the same time; and being impressed with the thoroughness of the practice in those institutions, he decided to take a theoretical course as well. Entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College in September of that same year, his ability and assiduity enabled him in six months to become a graduate of that institution with the highest honors and scholarship—he and Mr. Turner, a gentleman of N. Y. State, standing at the head of a class of one hundred and twenty-eight graduates.

During his course of study here he walked the wards with one of the most eminent authors and surgeons, Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, whose friendship and confidence he won, and afterwards received from him certificates of the highest scholarship. Before becoming a graduate of this college, the doctor was appointed to the public position of assistant physician and surgeon to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, where his assiduity and ability gained him the supervision of the "sick-room," all acute cases of the institution being placed under his care. This position he held for eighteen months, giving every satisfaction, and carrying off with him the highest certificates and recommendations of the institution. Returning to Canada in September, 1873, to satisfy his friends, he completed his course of studies, (required by law), and became a graduate and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in April, 1874. Meeting with Dr. E. J. Ogden, of Oakville, in the fall of this same year, their modes of practice and views of medicine being very similar, they entered into an equitable partnership for one year, on condition that either of them should withdraw at the end of that time. Dr. Ogden having removed to Chicago, Dr. Johnston dissolved partnership with him in July, before the year was up, the whole of Dr. Ogden's interests being transferred to him. Since taking charge of this field, the doctor has been very successful, not only in the practice of medicine, but in surgery and obstetrics as well, having gained an enviable reputation in his treatment of diphtheria, also in the treatment of fractures and other surgical operations, particularly in orthopaedic surgery.

CLARKSON FREEMAN, Esq.

Clarkson Freeman is the sixth son of Isaac and Hannah Freeman, of the Township of Trafalgar, and was born 26th February, 1827. He was sent to school at an early age, but in consequence of the inefficient state of the common school in those days, little or no progress was made until one day his father enquired how many roods there were in an acre of land. The answer not being satisfactorily given, the father said: "If this is all you have learned in seven years at school I will teach you how to work on the farm." Having commenced to work immediately, he also commenced the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, by driving the team all day with one hand and with the book in the other. He then was a student in earnest, and gave up all his boyhood sports and amusements for that of intense and close application to his books. During one year of industrial self-taught schooling on the farm he made greater progress and proficiency than the seven years at school. His father still persisted in his decision that his son should not return to school, notwithstanding his frequent solicitations to do so, until his objection was removed by this singular incident. One very hot summer's day, after his son had worked faithfully for a few hours alone in the corn field, he rested under the cooling and refreshing influence of a shade tree with his book in hand, and was so absorbed in his studies that he did not observe his father until he was near him. The father said: "Is this the way you work? I think you might as well go to school, as you are no good on the farm." His son replied if he would allow him to go to school that he would educate himself at his own expense. To this understanding both consented and the agreement was rigidly observed and executed by father and son. He then attended the common school a year, under the instruction of the late Thos. Baxter, Esq., of Nelson, and made rapid strides in learning the different English branches and then left and walked almost daily to attend the grammar school at Palermo, under Mr. Andrew Hall. He commenced the study of classics and mathematics, and after the space of one year was selected from the students to teach the common school at the Boyne. He taught in the summer months and went to Toronto during the winter. He was the private pupil of the late Rev. Charles Deede, who was senior wrangler of Cambridge, and Mr. Vernon, who was Master of Arts, of Trinity College, Dublin. He received instructions in mathematics from the former and classics from the latter for several months. He then spent a year in Toronto under the instruction of a maternal uncle by the name of Graham Mace, who was a divinity student at the then King's College, Toronto. From constant study in preparing to enter the University he became nearly blind, and had a surgical operation performed upon his eyes to remove a grotte that was extending over them. After a temporary respite from his studies and complete recovery from the operation, a clerical friend wished him to study for the church, to which he replied that he was not good enough to be a minister, and the minister said, "You are too honest a young man to be a lawyer," then he said he would try to be a doctor. He took a private course of lectures in chemistry from the Rev. Jas. Spencer, and commenced his studies in medicine in 1849 at Dr. Rolph's school, and attended every two weeks a class during the summer and kept up with them, although they received daily lectures. He attended two sessions at Dr. Rolph's school, and when the doctor left the school for Parliament he continued his medical pursuits at the University and graduated in April, 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Lowville, in Nelson. He was married to Elizabeth Martha, the eldest daughter of the late Jas. Cobban, M.D., of Milton, and removed from Cumminsville to Milton in October, 1854, and practiced in partnership with his father-in-law until a short time before his death.

Dr. Cobban was the pioneer practitioner of Milton and its surroundings, and was a gentleman of superior abilities and attainments, and enjoyed a very lucrative practice, which his son-in-law has retained by his great perseverance and strict attention to the duties of his profession.

In 1860, in consequence of ill health, he was advised to visit the old country. The result of that sea voyage was not only a complete restoration to health, but it was a great advantage to him in the acquisition of professional knowledge by his frequent visits to the different hospitals and infirmaries of England, Ireland, Scotland and France. He has always been a student and never loses an opportunity to store his mind with useful knowledge. During the last spring campaign of the late rebellion in the United States he offered himself as a volunteer surgeon, and was at-

tached to the operating staff at the front in the 2nd division of the 6th corps, in Grant's army of the Potomac, and was at the nine days' battle before the taking of Petersburg and Richmond, and the subsequent engagements with the army in its forced marches until the surrender of General Lee.

He has been identified with the educational interest, as well as all local improvements of the town of Milton. He was elected Mayor for the town in 1870, and re-elected by acclamation for 1871 and 72. During his incumbency of office he took a very active part in securing the most desirable of all improvements, that of railway facilities, to the town. He has spent money towards building up the town and contributing to its prosperity. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Liberal Conservative, but has voted independently in municipal affairs, for those whose ability the public interest required, irrespective of party lines.

MESSRS. BARBER BROTHERS.

TORONTO WOOLLEN MILLS, STREETSVILLE.

In 1843 the Messrs. Barber Brothers and Mr. B. Franklin, (since dead) started a Woollen Mill in Streetsville, at first on rather a small scale, but as the country grew so did the factory, until in 1852 a large new building was erected, and the machinery from the mill in Georgetown and very much new was added, until now it is one of the finest factories in the Dominion, a view of which will be seen among our illustrations. In 1861 the factory was destroyed by fire, and a more extensive one was built. The present mills, built of stone, comprise several buildings, the main building being 125x50, four stories; the mill and warping room, 30x84, three stories; adjoining the mill room is the dye house, also built of stone, 30x50; then comes the boiler house and dry room, built of stone and brick, 18x96, one and a half stories high. The wool house, which is of stone and brick, 30x56, is where the wool is stored and sorted. It is then conveyed to the dye house, scoured and dried, then taken to the top storey, or garret of the main building, by means of machinery, where it is put through the pickers and dusters, when it is conveyed to the card room on the fourth storey. There are in this room eight sets of cards, comprising twenty-four machines, with all the latest attachments and improvements. After the wool is properly carded it is then taken to the spinning room, which is situated on the third flat, the machinery of which consists of seven jacks, two mules and a double and twister, all of the most improved manufacture. It is there made into yarn and taken to the second flat or weaving room. Here will be seen scores of men, women and children, busily engaged in weaving the yarn into all kinds of Canadian tweeds. The cloth is then taken to the first flat, which is used for the finishing room, where it is washed, scoured, examined, fulled and finished ready for shipping. The mill is lit up with gas, manufactured on the premises from gas oil. The building is also heated by steam pipes, and it has a complete system of water-works so that in case of fire each flat can be flooded with water in five minutes by means of force-pumps. The entire machinery is driven by an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter with a fall of twenty feet head. There are two very large boilers which are only used for heating and drying purposes. The whole machinery and buildings cost about \$200,000, and there are employed from 150 to 200 hands. They finish ready for market about 900 yards of tweed per day, amounting to about \$120,000 per year. They have also a saw mill, machine shop, blacksmith shop and carpenter shop in connection with the factory. The whole works are beautifully situated on the River Credit, and are well calculated to promote the health of those connected with the works. The place is almost a village, comprising, beside the residence of the proprietors and the works, forty-three dwellings, which were built for the comfort and convenience of the workmen.

There is also in connection with the mills an extensive store built of brick, two stories. A general stock of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, &c., is continually kept on hand, and a business done of from \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year. The establishment is under the management of Mr. J. G. Owen. A large business is also done in the tailoring department, which is ably presided over by Mr. Richard Augustus Redding. Although the firm goes under the name of Barber Brothers, it is owned by Messrs. William and Robert Barber, James and Joseph having retired from that business in 1870.

WILLIAM BARBER, ESQ.

William Barber, Esq., was born in the county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to Canada with his parents, four brothers and one sister in 1822 and lived in Niagara for two years, when they removed to West Flamboro in 1824. After he and his brothers had learned the paper and woollen business, they removed to Georgetown in 1837, and commenced a woollen business on a small scale, which afterwards grew to immense proportions. It was removed to Streetsville in 1854, a full history of which will be found in another page. Mr. Wm. Barber and his brothers have always taken the liberal side of politics, and have endeavored to support the best men for the public offices, and have always had the best interests of Canada at heart. Mr. Barber was elected to the Gore District Council in 1844 and occupied the position for six years. He was also elected to the Toronto and Streetsville Council. He was also Reeve of Esquesing Township for the year 1856. In 1867 he contested the County of Halton for the Local House against the late Simcoe Kerr, Esq., and was elected. He also successfully opposed Mr. W. D. Lyon and Mr. W. C. Beaty, being returned each time. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, which he liberally supports.

WILLIAM PANTON, ESQ.

The late William Panton was born at Cross-Cole-Arbor, County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1808, and emigrated to this country in 1834, settling on a farm in the Township of Nelson. He occupied this farm until 1847, though a part of his time was spent in the Niagara District in the Government employment as inspector of public works. On the rebellion of 1837 breaking out, he at once volunteered and served in the Government troops until it closed; being at Navy Island, and shortly afterwards was gazetted

as lieutenant. In 1841 he married Rebecca Sophia, daughter of the late Pearson Culloeden, Esq., and in 1847 he removed to Cumminsville and entered mercantile life. Possessing a superior education and an aptitude for public business, he for a number of years was elected to the township council, and his services as a justice of the peace were in frequent requisition. For a time he was engaged in partnership with Francis Baker, Esq., in milling and lumbering business, and they laid out the Village of Kilbride, naming it after a village in Wicklow. During the financial crisis of 1857, Mr. Panton had to succumb to the pressure of the hard times, and shortly afterwards removed to Milton. About 1860, on the death of Francis Hamburg, Esq., he was appointed county clerk, and subsequently inspector of inland revenue, which offices he held until his death in 1865. His son, Mr. William Panton, the present county clerk, was appointed his successor. Mr. Panton was a great student, particularly of poetry, and was himself a poet of no mean ability. His "Craftsmen of St. Clair," a song dedicated to the brethren of St. Clair Lodge, Milton, is one of the finest Masonic poems we have ever read. He was ardently attached to the principles of Freemasonry, and took an active part in founding St. Clair Lodge, of which he was one of the charter members, and where his memory is still fondly cherished by the brethren. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death was greatly deplored by a wide circle of friends.

W. McLEOD, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was born in Caithnessshire, Scotland, in 1838. At an early age he concluded to make the dry goods business his profession, and consequently he entered into the business in Wick and afterwards at Glasgow, where he remained, until thinking that America offered a larger field for young men, he emigrated to Canada in 1857. He first went to Oakville, where he clerked for a short time, afterwards going to the United States, where he remained until 1863, when he arrived in Georgetown and took a partnership in a dry goods firm, which, after various changes at different times, is known as the famous Mammoth House, of McLeod, Anderson & Co. The establishment being such a popular one and one in which the whole public take a deep interest, a short description of the premises and business will no doubt be of interest to the general public. The establishment is situated on Main street, Georgetown, is built of brick, two stories high, with basement. It is 100 feet long, 34 feet wide, and from 30 to 40 hands are constantly employed. The basement is crammed full of reserve stock, and looks more like a wholesale warehouse than a retail dry goods store. On entering the main entrance on the left hand side will be found all kinds of haberdashery, fancy goods and small wares, rich dress goods from all climes, silks of all patterns and colors, prints, piles of black and colored lustres, parmatas, French merinos, Persian cords, &c. On the right is a complete stock of boots and shoes, from the smallest and cheapest to the largest, most expensive and stylish, (a special clerk attends to this department.) Further on will be seen immense quantities of flannels, including both Canadian and foreign manufactures, staple goods, consisting of tickings, towellings, table damasks, plain, check and fancy shirtings, denims, white and striped duck, piled together, reaching to the ceiling. Ascending a few steps we come to the gentlemen's department, where we find the whole centre occupied with tables, on which are piled immense quantities of ready-made clothing suitable to the wants of the general public. In this line of goods the firm make a specialty, ordering most of their clothing from European manufacturers some times in advance, so that the goods are made particularly suitable for the trade done in this part of the country. These goods are generally bought for cash, consequently they are sold at very low prices, which is one reason why the Mammoth ready-made clothing business has become such a popular institution throughout the country. The greatest pride, however, of this department, and what has made the Mammoth House so famous, not only in Halton, but in the surrounding counties, is their fashionable ordered clothing. The most intelligent and expert cutter that money can procure is always secured, and, from the stacks of West of England broadcloths, doeskins, Venetian coatings, worsted coatings and trouserings, Scotch, English, French, German and Canadian Tweeds, fancy vestings, &c., no gentleman can fail to be suited both in style and price. In this department there is also a complete and extensive assortment of hats and caps of the newest patterns and latest designs. From this we ascend to the upper flat, where is the celebrated millinery and mantle show room of the county. This room is filled with shawls from India, the latest novelties in millinery from New York and Paris pattern mantles from London and Paris, flowers from France, feathers from the wilds of Africa, parasols and silk umbrellas to protect from rain and preserve the complexion of the fair ladies in the sunny summer, and furs from all regions to shield them from the cold blasts of a Canadian winter. This is where the "happy couples" may procure their wedding *trousseaus*, not only in millinery and dress goods, but in carpets, of which one of the most complete stocks is kept west of Toronto, together with all kinds of house-furnishings. The whole establishment is a model of neatness, and the clerks who attend to the numerous departments are most gentlemanly in their deportment towards their customers. From a small beginning, this establishment has made rapid strides, year by year, until now it is the wonder of the community how such an immense business can be done in such a small town, but a thorough knowledge of the business, courage, perseverance and steady application, have brought it to its present magnificent proportions.

W. D. LYON, ESQ.

William Durie Lyon was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, in June, 1825, and is the son of the late John Lyon. His father emigrated with his family to Canada in 1831, and settled in the Township of Esquesing. Mr. Lyon remained with his father on the farm until 1848, when he decided to learn the mercantile business. He has resided in Milton since 1849, with the exception of two years spent on Manitoulin Island. In the latter place, he erected a saw mill at Michael's Bay, and carried on a mercantile and lumbering business, which is now conducted by R. A. Lyon & Co. In Milton, he carried on business for a number of years in partnership with Messrs. John White and Edward Martin, and subsequently with his brother, R. A. Lyon. The firm now consists of

Mr. Lyon and Mr. J. E. Arthurs. Mr. Lyon has always been identified with the public affairs of the county. Before the incorporation of Milton, he was one of the councillors of Trafalgar Township, served at different times as reeve and mayor of Milton, and was warden of the county for two years. In 1871, he ran for the Ontario Legislature, as the nominee of the Reform Convention, against Mr. William Barber, who supported the Coalition Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, but was defeated. In 1875, he contested the county as the Reform Candidate against Col. Clay, of Norval, and was elected member for Halton, which position he still holds. He has always taken a decided stand on the Reform side of politics, is a ready speaker, has an extensive knowledge of public affairs, and is gifted with a large share of common sense. In Parliament, being a comparatively new member, he has not taken a very prominent part in the debates, but when he has spoken, he has done so effectively and creditably, and his duties on committees of the House have been admirably performed.

JAMES M. BUSSELL, ESQ.

The father of the above, was a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, and, with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and two daughters, emigrated to Canada in the year 1819. He came to Little York (Toronto), where he remained for about six months, when he drew 200 acres of land from the Government, and settled in the Township of Trafalgar, where he resided until his death, which event occurred in 1860. During his residence in this county, he took an active part in agriculture, and was always known as the early settler's friend, assisting in every way in his power all who applied to him for help. He was a member of the Church of England, and lived an upright, christian life, and when he departed this life, was sincerely and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

James M. Bussell, Esq., was born in the Township of Trafalgar, on the 6th of May, 1824. He has all his life followed farming, and has been most successful in his undertakings. His farm is one of the finest in the county, a view of which will be seen on another page of this Atlas. His advantages for education were none of the best, but he managed by strict application to his studies, to succeed in obtaining a fair education. In politics he has always supported the Liberal-Conservative party, taking a very active part in the different elections since arriving at manhood, believing that the Conservative party alone were capable of governing the country properly.

ISAAC FREEMAN,

Born 1796, was the second son of William Freeman, who, shortly after his arrival from England, married a Miss Clawson, from Holland, and lived at Elizabeth Town, near New York. The result of this marriage was that he was the father of three sons and five daughters. During the American Revolution, he strictly adhered to the British connection, and took up arms in the defence of those principles for which he almost sacrificed his life, and the total loss of all of his property, and emigrated with a number of American Loyalists, about the year 1800, to the wilds of Canada, and settled on a farm near Ancaster. His brother, Clarkson Freeman, served and fought with him all through the war of 1812, under Gen. Isaac Brock. In consequence of severe illness of his father, an application was made for a furlough for a few weeks, to the General, who said that he had much pleasure in granting it, as he was his namesake, but could not well afford the loss of such an active young soldier. A few years after, he married, in the year 1817, a Miss Kelly, of Irish extraction, and settled on lot No. 16, 1st con. north of Dundas st., in the Township of Trafalgar, which had been deeded by Governor Francis, in 1804. The settling duties had been performed by his father, who carried his provisions in a blanket from Ancaster, on his back. It was then described as the County of York, the Home District, and Province of Upper Canada. He settled in 1818, and was therefore one among the first pioneers who commenced clearing the forest by chopping all day, and burning log heaps by nights, amidst the howling of the wolves, which serenaded nightly the log cabin with such a terrific medley, as if they desired to dispute further encroachment and peaceful and quiet possession of the soil. He endured many hardships, in common with many others, who had the energy and perseverance to convert the haunts of wild animals into cultivated fields. Mr. Wm. Lyon McKenzie made his escape across his farm, during the rebellion, from his pursuers, who were nearly overtaking him before he entered the woods. He had two hounds with him, which he tied to a small tree, in order to delude those who were anticipating his capture for the reward. Mr. Freeman was blessed with thirteen sons and two daughters, of whom only nine sons survive.

WILLIAM C. BEATY, ESQ.

This gentleman was born January 6th, 1828, on the farm in the New Survey of Trafalgar, which he now owns, and which his father drew from the Crown. He is a son of the late John Beaty, a biographical notice of whom appears in this work. The educational advantages in Mr. Beaty's early days were of course very slight, notwithstanding which, he diligently persevered, until in the fall of 1848, he successfully passed an examination before the superintendent of schools, Mr. Thoraton, and received a certificate entitling him to teach. He afterwards attended the grammar school at Palermo, then taught by Mr. Alex. Hall, and one session of the normal school. While attending the normal school in 1849, he made a profession of religion, and became a member of the body of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ. In 1850, he took a leading part in establishing a congregation of the Disciples at Omagh, of which he has ever since been a prominent member. Mr. Beaty has all his life been particularly identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and is one of the most progressive farmers we have. In 1854, he successfully operated in his neighborhood a mowing machine, and in the following year, at a trial of mowers, cut half-an-acre in thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds, for which feat, the manufacturers, Messrs. Billington & Forsyth, Dundas, presented him with a plough. In 1856, the County Agricultural Society offered a prize for the one who had most successfully

operated a reaping machine, and Mr. Beaty received it, having with one of Lawrence & Sons' Reapers cut in 12 days, 168 acres of fall wheat, one day having cut 25 acres, while the sun was up. In 1856, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Trafalgar Agricultural Society, and held the position for six years. In 1857, he was elected to the same position in the County Society, which he still holds. In 1864, the latter society having purchased eight acres of land in Milton, and built a hall, Mr. Beaty was presented with a gold watch and chain, accompanied with a highly complimentary address, as a mark of their appreciation of his efficient services. He first entered the Trafalgar Council in 1864, and in 1867 he was elected deputy-reeve, which office he held for three years, when he voluntarily retired. In politics, he has taken an active part in the organization and work of the Liberal-Conservative party, and in 1867, was elected president of the Conservative Association, over which he continues to preside. In January, 1876, he contested the county as the Conservative candidate, in opposition to Mr. Wm. Barber, but was defeated. The other public offices held by Mr. Beaty, are justice of the peace, quarter-master 3rd Battalion Halton Militia, commissioner in Queen's Bench, and post-master at Omagh. On February 13th, 1866, he married Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Donald Robertson, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. He took an active part in supporting the Credit Valley Railway in obtaining a bonus from Halton, and also in obtaining the necessary legislation to legalize the by-law.

ROBERT MEADOW, Esq.

Robert Meadow, of the Township of Nelson, was born in Scotland in 1811, and settled in this country in 1841. He received a plain English education, and, like most of his countrymen, by industry, integrity and frugality, succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances. In religion he was brought up to the Presbyterian faith. He was married to Sarah Kennedy of Grimsby, Ont., and has one child living. He has a fine farm, and a view of his beautiful residence appears in this work.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Esq.

Charles Williams, Esq., was born in the Township of Stamford, County of Lincoln, on the 15th day of December, 1811. He was the second son of Benajah and Elizabeth Williams. He removed to what is now called Glenwilliams, in the year 1824, where he still resides. He was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country, and has been largely connected with the prosperity and growth of the place, owning a large amount of property in the village and surrounding country. His father, Benajah, purchased 400 acres, which now constitutes a part of Glenwilliams, from Mr. Muirhead of Niagara in 1824. When he with his family settled on the property there was not a clearing near him, nothing but a dense forest, and they in common with all the early pioneers suffered many privations, which we of the present generation can hardly realize; but still they always kept up good hearts, and worked with a will and trusted in Providence. Mr. Williams has, during his life, been extensively engaged in milling business of different kinds, such as saw mills, grist mills, woollen mill, &c., nearly all of which factories and mills being at present owned and operated by his sons. The water privileges on his property are second to none on the river Credit. And when there are increased railway facilities, which will be in a short time, the village of Glenwilliams may look onward to a brilliant future.

JOHN BEATY, Esq.

John Beaty was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, emigrated to Canada in 1818, drew land in 1819, and settled in the Township of Trafalgar in 1820. He was one of the first settlers in the new survey of that township, it being at that time almost an unbroken wilderness, so that Mr. Beaty was sometimes three weeks without meeting with another person. Wishing to secure a partner for life, and there being no clergyman of the Church of England residing within eighteen miles, it was therefore legal for a justice to perform the ceremony. Accordingly the lady's consent being obtained, Mr. Beaty duly advertised his intention according to the law at that time by posting up on the trees on the highway four copies of the following notice, which we copy as being somewhat of a curiosity in these days:

"MARRIAGE NOTICE.

Whereas John Beaty and Elizabeth Stewart, both of Trafalgar, are desirous of intermarrying with each other, and there being no parson or minister of the Church of England living within eighteen miles of them, or either of them, these are therefore to notify all persons who know any impediment why they may not be joined together in matrimony, to give notice thereof to Jas. McBride, of Trafalgar, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the district of Gore.

Given under my hand at Trafalgar, 11th September, 1823.

(Signed) JAS. MCBRIDE,
J.P."

The notices were duly posted up, and a friend came along about an hour afterwards and pulled them down, so that the law was complied with and none of the curious of the community were enlightened as to the intention of the parties. Miss Stewart (afterwards Mrs. Beaty) was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1820. Of this union were born thirteen children, nine daughters and four sons. Robert Beaty, banker and broker, Toronto; James Beaty, Q.C. and Alderman, Toronto; William C. Beaty, Esq., Secretary of the Halton Agricultural Association, are the sons who are living. James Beaty, Esq., late M.P. for Toronto, and proprietor of the *Daily Leader*, is a brother. He took part on the Loyalist side in the rebellion of 1837, arrived in Toronto just after the battle of Gallow's Hill, went to Chippeway and witnessed the running over the Falls and burning of the *Caroline*. He died April 23rd 1870, having lived in Trafalgar 50 years, and leaving his farm in the possession of one of the members of his family.

HENRY CARGILL, Esq.

The father of Mr. Cargill, David Cargill, Esq., was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland. He settled in the Township of Nassagaweya in the year 1824, is still living at 76 years of age and enjoying good health. Henry was born in the Township of Nassagaweya, on the 13th of August, 1838, and was married to Margaret Davidson on the 11th of March, 1864. He never occupied any public position, but for the last 18 years has been an influential and respected private citizen of the county, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and devoting his whole time to a steady pursuit of business.

ROBERT LITTLE, Esq.

Robert Little, Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Halton, was born at Woolwich, Kentshire, England, on the 7th February, 1835. His father, Robert Little, was born in the parish of Westruther, Berkshire, Scotland, 25th September, 1801, and died at Peru, Township of Esquesing, County of Halton, 2nd September, 1858. His mother, Marion Bell, was born in the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire, and also died at Peru on the 18th September, 1861. The elder Mr. Little entered the Royal Foot Artillery in 1823, and served about 22 years, 7 years of which he spent in Canada.

The subject of this sketch at an early age evinced a taste for books, which was fostered by his teacher, Mr. Henry Marvin, who kept a private school at Brompton, which Mr. Little attended for two years prior to 1845, when his parents removed to Edinburgh. In Edinburgh he attended the Arthur Street Academy for one year, and afterwards the Lancasterian School for three years. This latter institution was then in charge of the well-known Dun family. The head master was Mr. Robert Dun, who, with his father, Mr. Geo. Dun, his brother, Dr. Jno. Dun, his sister, Miss Marian Dun, two assistants, and a band of monitors, formed the teaching staff. Mr. Robert Dun was the first inspector of the original Apprentice Night Schools of Edinburgh. There were about twenty-two of these schools established in various parts of the city in 1848. In the Lancasterian Night School there were three masters and two assistants: a senior and a junior. Mr. Little was the junior assistant, and was then thirteen years of age. His day's work was as follows:—Rose at 6 a. m. and went to Stockbridge, two miles from residence, to give lessons in arithmetic to one of the clerks of John Hope, Esq., W.S.; taught from 7 to 8 a. m. five mornings in the week, for which he received half a crown; returned home and after breakfast went to school, and in his turn acted as one of the monitors; after tea studied till time to go to the night school which opened at 8 p.m. and closed at 10 p.m. His duties at the

night school were to conduct reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic classes, distribute and collect the books, slates, &c., it being often 11 p.m. before he arrived home, for which the remuneration was half a crown a week. He taught in the same night school during the winter of 1849, at the close of which year he finally left school. His teacher, Mr. Robert Dun, obtained these situations for him. About the beginning of 1850 he was appointed first of three assistant teachers in the Sessional School of St. Andrew's parish under the supervision of the Rev. Drs. Clarke and Crawford. The head master was Mr. Robert Hall, the second inspector of the Apprentice Night Schools. He continued with Mr. Hall until he removed with his family to Canada in April, 1852. Whilst acting as assistant teacher in the Sessional School he attended the lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in the school of Arts, and obtained a diploma for junior mathematics in 1851. Also took lessons for one quarter in Latin and Greek from Mr. Alexander Mackintosh, a well known teacher of classics in Edinburgh.

Upon his arrival in Toronto he presented a letter of introduction from Rev. Dr. Clarke to Rev. Dr. Barclay, the then minister of St. Andrew's congregation, by whom he was introduced to the late Rev. Mr. Gale, Principal of Knox College. By his kindness Mr. Little was recommended to the late Rev. Peter Ferguson, of the Scotch Block, Esquesing, and was appointed teacher of S. S. No. 5, of that Township (known as the Waterloo section), on the 2nd of August, 1852. He remained in that section until the close of 1853, when he removed to S. S. No. 1, Esquesing (Ligny), so named by him, as the adjoining section was called Quatre Bras). Here he remained for nine years, or to the close of 1862, and had a capital school. In one class were Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, William Laidlaw, barrister, Duncan McGibbon, barrister, Dr. D. Robertson, late Mayor of Milton, and D. Dewar, reeve of Milton. A large number of the pupils in this school obtained teachers' certificates. He taught in Acton from January, 1863, to June, 1871, being recommended to the Acton Public School by the Superintendent of the township, Rev. Dr. O'Meara. A considerable number of Mr. Little's pupils in the Acton School became teachers. He passed his first examination for teacher's certificate in September, 1852, in Hamilton, obtaining a second class certificate, value 7a+2b. Obtained a first-class special certificate in Milton, value 12a. Passed the special examination in Toronto for inspector's certificate in 1871, and received the unanimous appointment of county inspector in that year. Was also appointed town inspector by the Boards of Education of Milton and Oakville. In 1875, by appointment of the Chief Superintendent of Education he was nominated senior acting inspector of the Parry Sound and Algoma districts, which he visited in conjunction with his colleague, J. R. Miller, Esq., inspector South Huron.

From 1852 to the present time Mr. Little has only been out of harness for one month, caused by an affection of the sympathetic nerves of the left arm, brought on by close and unremitting attention to his duties and private studies, so it is evident that he has not eaten the bread of idleness, and has only gained his present position by patient perseverance. Being warmly attached to his pupils, and possessing the respect and confidence of both the children and parents of the Ligny section, Mr. Little steadily refused to leave, although he might easily have obtained much more lucrative situations. When he removed to Acton he received a very valuable silver tea service, and his Acton friends also presented him with costly gifts on his resignation of the school there to undertake the duties of inspector. On the 23rd of May, 1864, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of S. B. Johnston, Esq.

Mr. Little is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and in politics has always been identified with the Reform party.

As an instructor of youth he has few equals, and among the warmest friends he has are his old pupils. As an inspector he performs his duties in an admirable manner and his services in that capacity were warmly appreciated by the late Chief Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

Since his appointment there has been a marked improvement not only in the school houses and grounds, but in the method of instruction.

ROBERT F. BESSEY, Esq.

Robert F. Bessey, eldest son of John R. Bessey, whose biographical notice appears elsewhere, was born in Esquesing on the 23rd September, 1829. He has lived in the township all his life on a beautiful fruit farm, and has always been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Baptist congregation, and a liberal contributor to all church and charitable objects. He was one of the chief promoters in the erection of the Baptist chapel and parsonage in Georgetown, in the welfare and prosperity of which he takes a lively interest.

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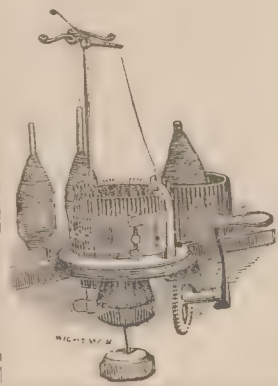


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TOWN OF MILTON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Andrews, George	Main street	1852	England	Milton	Butcher and Farmer
Burns, Theodore E	Main street	1869	Canada	"	"
Barclay, F	"	1837	Scotland	"	"
Brothers, Joseph	Commercial street	1850	Canada	"	"
Black, J W	Main street	1865	Ireland	"	"
Bews, William	"	1855	Scotland	"	"
Bews & Clewston	"	"	"	"	"
Bradley, John H	Con 4, Lot 13	1852	England	"	"
Cartmer, Isaac	Con 4, Lot 13	1854	England	"	"
Campbell, Peter	Commercial street	1840	Canada	"	"
Campbell, D W	Main street	1867	"	"	"
Cook, Samuel	"	1848	"	"	"
Colling, John	Milton	1848	"	"	"
Chisholm, William	Con 3, Lot 15	1848	"	"	"
Clewston, William	Main street	1822	Scotland	"	"
Currie, William	Milton	1863	"	"	"
Caverhill & Waldie	"	1858	England	"	"
Dewar, John	Main street	1830	Scotland	"	"
Dixon, E	"	"	Canada	"	"
Duncan, John	Main street	1860	Scotland	"	"
Dobie, Rev. Robert	"	1871	"	"	"
Dewar, Duncan	"	1843	Canada	"	"
Eager, W L P	Main street	1837	Ireland	"	"
Eadie, Rev John	"	"	"	"	"
Freeman, Clarkson, M D	Foster street	1827	Canada	"	"
Gillett, Ames	Main street	1869	Canada	"	"
Henderson, Thomas	Main street	1832	Canada	"	"
Humphrey, W H	Elizabeth street	1836	"	"	"
Hollirake, James	Main street	1861	England	"	"
Harrison, J E	Queen street	1845	Canada	"	"
Harrison, Johnson	Con 1, Lot 13	1822	"	"	"
Harrison, Thomas H	Simcoe Co.	1840	"	"	"
Hemstreet, G A	Main street	1853	"	"	"
Hemstreet, James	"	1869	Scotland	"	"
Jackson, Joseph H	Main street	1845	Canada	"	"
Jones, Benjamin	"	1844	England	"	"
Jones, Charles	"	1852	Canada	"	"
Jones, R	"	1858	"	"	"
Lindsay, W H	Main street	1872	Scotland	"	"
Milton Mechanics' Institute	"	"	"	"	"
McKimsay, C C	Main street	1829	Canada	"	"
McGibbon, D	"	1842	"	"	"
Miller, T	Victoria street	1830	"	"	"
McCallum, F	Con 1, Lot 4, Esq. Tp.	1833	Scotland	"	"
McKenzie, John	Main street	1841	Canada	"	"
Mitchell, W E	"	1842	"	"	"
McKay, P M	"	1851	Scotland	"	"
Marshall, John	"	1856	Canada	"	"
McNair, J	"	1836	Scotland	"	"
McNair & Lowe	Commercial street	1841	"	"	"
Mitchell, J R	Mill street	1838	Canada	"	"
McNair, John	Commercial street	1841	Canada	Ottawa	"
McBrien, James	Ottawa	1841	Canada	Ottawa	"
Panton, S P	Main street	"	"	"	"
Roper, John P	"	1856	England	Milton	"
Scott, William	Con 1, Lot 14	1821	Scotland	"	"
Sloan, William	Main street	1876	Canada	"	"
Stein, Wm J	"	1861	England	"	"
Stoddard, George	"	1876	Canada	"	"
Tasker, Jonathan	Mill Street	1841	Canada	"	"
Taylor, S F & Son	Garden Lane	1846	England	"	"
White, John	Milton	1832	Ireland	"	"
Wilnot, Austin J P	"	1826	"	"	"

TOWN OF OAKVILLE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Anderson, Cyrus W	Colbourne street	1838	Canada	Oakville	Farmer
Anderson, John	Navy street	1875	Scotland	"	Prop. Canadian Hotel
Bailey, Ed	Colbourne street	1874	England	"	"
Barclay, J	"	1838	Scotland	"	"
Balmer, R	Colbourne street	1836	"	"	"
Bray, G F	Con. 4, B F Lot 2	1876	Canada	"	"
Baker, H J	"	1836	"	"	"
Chisholm, Robert K	Navy street	1819	Canada	"	"
Coote, C W	Colbourne street	1837	"	"	"
Chisholm Bros	"	"	"	"	"
Chisholm, W B	Reynolds street	1844	"	"	"
Chisholm, C B	"	1846	Canada	"	"
Champion, W M	Con 3, S D S, Lot 1	1851	"	"	"
Day, Bounsal & Co	Colbourne street	1875	England	"	"
Day, John	"	1875	"	"	"
Bounsal, Andrew J	"	1875	"	"	"
Bounsal, Geo H	"	"	"	"	"
Elliott, James	Colbourne street	1844	Canada	"	"
Fairfield & Co	Dundas street	1869	Can & Eng	"	"
Gilby, W F	Colbourne street	1855	England	"	"
Hagaman & Jull	Colbourne street con	"	"	"	"
Hagaman, W E	"	"	"	"	"
Jull, Bennett	"	"	"	"	"
Husland, H	"	1875	"	"	"
Heiter, James S	Colbourne street	1866	England	"	"
Hagaman, J	Navy street	1866	Canada	"	"
Harris, T T	"	"	"	"	"
Johnston, Jas S, M D	Colbourne street	1874	Canada	"	"
Jones, W H	Con 3 S D S, Lot	1848	England	"	"
Joyce, W	Colbourne street	1869	Scotland	"	"

TOWN OF OAKVILLE.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Lusk, Dr C H	Dundas street	1862	Canada	Oakville.	Asst. Master High School
McCraney, W	Oakville	1831	Canada	"	"
McCraney, M S	Colbourne street	1832	"	"	"
McIntyre & McGiffin	"	"	"	"	"
McIntyre, J	"	1863	"	"	"
McGiffin, Sam'l J	"	1856	"	"	"
Moore, C H	Colbourne street	1848	"	"	"
Pearce, C W	Colbourne street	1867	England	"	"
Reid, C S	"	"	"	"	"
Romain, W F & Co	"	"	"	"	"
Switzer, P A, M A	Forsythe street	1873	Canada	"	"
Seeker, G P	6th Line	1867	England	"	"
Tait, R B	Colbourne street	1863	Scotland	"	"
Thompson, C H	Navy street	1837	U.S.	"	"
Tucker, Charles	"	1873	India	"	"
Vogan, S W	"	1865	Ireland	"	"
Wass, Wm	Colbourne street	1852	England	"	"
Williams, Jno A	"	1833	Canada	"	"
Wood, Charles	Dundas street	1870	W. Indies	"	"
Wood, R Shaw	Navy street	1863	Bermudas	"	"
Young, W H	Colbourne street	1825	Canada	"	"

TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Andrew, George	Con 2, N D S, lot 1	1875	Canada	Sheridan	Farmer
Ableson, Huldah	Palermo	1846	"	Palermo	Teacher
Albertson, Hiram	Con 2, N D S, lot 5	1828	"	Trafalgar	Farmer
Albertson, George	Con 2, N D S, lot 4	1824	"	"	"
Appelbe, J K	Con 1, S D S, lot 16	1831	"	"	"
Addams, Samuel	Bronte	1855	U. S.	Bron'e	Tp clerk and ins agt
Armstrong, Robert	Con 6, lot 12	1846	Canada	Hornby	Blacksmith and farmer
Aikman, Alexander	Con 1, S D S, lot 35	1845	"	Palermo	Farmer and dealer in fine horses
Bussell, James M	Con 9, lot 13	1819	"	"	"
Boak, Thomas	Con 7, lot 11	1857	England	Hornby	Farmer
Bell, Samuel	Colborne street	1874	"	Oakville	Farmer and stock raiser
Brown, William	Con 2, N D S, lot 7	1869	Scotland	Trafalgar	Dom Tel opr, tobaccoist, express agt, stationery and blank books, and fancy articles, and in-agent
Bryner, Arthur L F	Con 4, B F, lot 7	1871	England	Oakville	Farmer
Brown, William T	Con 1, N D S, lots 4 and 5.	1875	Canada	Trafalgar	Fruit grower
Bentley, Godfrey	Con 1, S D S, lot 4	1848	England	Sheridan	Farmer and stock raiser
Bentley, Nathan	Con 1, S D S, lot 4	1838	"	"	"
Buck, A	Palermo	1833	Canada	Palermo	"
Brownridge, Thomas	Con 4, N S, lot 4	1831	"	"	"
Bigger, A T	Con 5, N S, lots 2 and 3	1842	"	Omagh	Farmer
Bray, Edgar	Oakville	1842	"	"	"
Russell, J W	Con 10, lot 2	1832	"	Oakville	Provincial land surveyor
Bonham, John	Con 11, lot 4	1873	England	Hornby	Farmer and stock raiser
Bauston, Joseph	Bronte	1872	"	Streetsville	Farmer
Bray, M	Con 4, S D S, lots 27 and 28	1828	Canada	"	Farmer and fruit grower
Bowbeer, W S	Con 1, N D S, lots 9 and 10	1824	"	Trafalgar	Farmer
Beaty, W C	Con 5, N S, lot 7	1828	"	Omagh	Farmer and sec'y Halton agricultural society.
Campbell, J S	Con 2, N D S, lot 30	1859	"	Palermo	Farmer
Clements, Mathew	Con 1, N D S, lot 12	1833	"	Trafalgar	Warden of Halton
Cowan, Wm E	Walford	1876	"	Streetsville	Teacher
Chisholm, G B	Con 2, S D S, lot 15	1828	"	Oakville	Fruit grower
Carter, W J	Con 3, S D S, lot 19	1834	"	"	Farmer
Cronkite, W H	Con 4, B F, lot 17	1839	"	"	Fruit grower
Cavanagh, James	Con 7, N S, lot 2	1837	New York	Drumquinn	Farmer
Cowin, Eliza	Con 3, N S, lot 5	1839	Ireland	Boyne	"
Clements, William	Con 4, N S, lot 13	1841	Canada	Milton	Farmer, sec'y ag'l soc'y
Cunningham, Robert	Con 6, N S, lot 14	1819	"	Hornby	Farmer
Chisholm, Thomas J	Con 6, N S, lot 15	1844	"	"	"
Cowan, John, Sen.	Con 9, N S, lot 15	1831	Ireland	"	Gentleman
Carpenter, Frederick W	Con 1, S D S, lot 3	1855	Canada	Sheridan	Farmer
Cunningham, C E	S S No. 11 Trafalgar	1875	"	"	Teacher
Cline, Hiram	Con 1, N D S, lot 15	1810	"	Trafalgar	Blacksmith
Caverhill, Thomas	Con 1, S D S, lot 23	1847	"	Oakville	Farmer
Cleneghen, Mrs M	Bronte Station	1873	U. S.	Bronte	Bronte station hotel
Cairns, A	Con 2, lot 8	1835	Canada	Cumminsville	Farmer
Campbel, Peter	Con 2, N D S, lot 35	1853	"	Zimmerman	"
Dearing, Thomas	Con 2, N D S, lot 31	1857	England	Palermo	"
Dalby, Richard	Con 3, N S, lot 9	1875	Canada	Milton	"
Dixon, William	Con 4, N S, lot 14	1826	"	"	Farmer and fruit grower
Delmaour, J A	Con 1, N D S, lot 22	1840	"	Palermo	Farmer
Evans, Thomas W	Con 2, N D S, lot 23	1844	"	Omagh	"
Evans, Thomas	Con 1, N D S, lot 22	1832	Ireland	Oakville	"
Earl, James C	Con 4, B F, lot 3	1851	Canada	"	Fruit grower
Ellis, William	Con 1, N D S, lot 7	1841	England	Trafalgar	Farmer
English, Stewart	Con 4, S D S, lot 24	1833	Ireland	Oakville	Farmer and fruit grower
Fleming, Robert A	S S 3, Trafalgar	1870	Scotland	Trafalgar	Teacher
Freeman, Isaac	Con 1, N D S, lot 16	1796	N. Jersey	"	Farmer
Fee, William G	Bronte	1846	Canada	Bronte	Teacher
Ford, George	Con 1, S D S, lot 12	1872	"	Trafalgar	Farmer
Ford, James R	Con 6, N S, lot 2	1825	"	Omagh	"
Fleming, Alexander A	Con 1, N D S, lot 24	1871	Scotland	Palermo	"
Felan, M, Capt.	Con 4, B F, lot 18	1853	Ireland	Oakville	Fruit grower
Gibson, Joseph	9th line, S D S, lot 2	1853	Canada	Sheridan	Farmer
Gable, Jacob	Con 2, S D S, lot 5	1850	"	"	"
Hardy, George H	Con 2, S D S, lot 6	1843	"	Oakville	"
Harrison, Robert E	Con 2, lot 2	"	"	Zimmerman	Teacher
Horning, John E	Con 4, B F, lot 32	1867	"	Bronte	Farmer
Hagey, William	Trafalgar Mills	1876	"	Palermo	Miller
Hewes, Robert	Con 7, N S, lot 8	1827	"	Drumquinn	Farmer and stock grower
Hallengreen, Livi	Con 8, lot 12	1836	"	Hornby	Farmer
Hall, Samuel	Con 2, S D S, lot 4	1846	Ireland	Sheridan	Farmer
Halliday, George	Con 2, N D S, lots 21 and 22	1842	Scotland	Trafalgar	"
Hanna, R S	Streetsville	1875	Canada	Streetsville	Teacher
Hoves, Joseph	Colborne street, Oakville	1834	"	Oakville	Artist
Harker, John	Con 2, S D S, lot 7	1870	England	"	Farmer
Ingleheart, John E	Con 1, S D S, lot 32	1837	Canada	Palermo	"
Ingleheart, W C	Con 2, S D S, lot 31	1823	"	"	"
Jarvis, Mrs John	Con 3, N S, lot 2	1838	Ireland	Boyne	Farmer
Johnson, Benjamin	Con 5, N S, lots 1 and 2	1837	Canada	Omagh	Farmer and dealer in stock

TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Kaiting, William	Con 4, B F, lot 19	1844	"	Oakville	Market gardening and small fruits
Kaiting, John	Con 1, N D S, lot 18	1838	"	Trafalgar	Farmer
King, Levi	Con 1, N D S, lot 4	1836	"	Zimmerman	"
Kaiting, W	Con 1, N D S, lot 18	1811	"	Trafalgar	"
Kennedy, William G	Con 10, N S, lot 14	1826	U. S.	Hornby	Farmer and councilman
Kinney, D R	Con 6, lot 6	1834	Canada	Drumquinn	Farmer
Lindsay, James	Con 8, N S, lot 15	1841	"	Hornby	"
Lawrence, W A	Palermo	1844	"	Palermo	Manufacturer Agricul- Implements.
Lee, Daniel F	Con 1, S D S, lot 27	1874	"	"	Farmer.
Lawrence, Cyrus	Con 1, S D S, lot 5	1824	"	Sheridan	"
Lane, George	Con 1, S D S, lot 10	1845	"	Trafalgar	"
Lawrence, Ferris	Con 2, S D S, lot 1	1831	"	Sheridan	"
Labar, Mrs David	Con 2, S D S, lot 18	1812	"	Oakville	" and fruit raiser
Leach, R	Con 3, S D S, lot 3	1816	"	"	"
Lafarelle, G H	Bronte	1876	England	Bronte	Station master at Bronte
Mason, Tobias S	Con 10, N S, lots 11 and 12	1834	Canada	Streetsville	Farmer
McDougall, John	Con 5, N S, lot 11	1842	"	Milton	"
Mitchell, John	Bronte	1872	"	Bronte	"
McLernan, Edward	Con 1, N D S, lots 12 and 13	1826	Ireland	Trafalgar	Bl'ksmith and wag'n mkr
Mason, Joseph	Con 10, N S, lot 10	1839	Canada	Hornby	Farmer
McNeil, Roderick	Con 3, S D S, lot 10	1843	Scotland	Oakville	Small fruits a specialty
Mason, Samuel	Con 10, N S, lot 15	1826	Canada	Hornby	Farmer
McKay, John	Con 2, S D S, lot 18	1843	"	Oakville	Farmer and stock raiser
Martin, William	Con 3, S D S, lot 9	1856	"	"	Fruit grower, etc
Moore, B G	Con 3, S D S, lot 6	1838	"	"	Farmer and fruit grower
Marlett, George	Con 1, N D S, lot 1	1818	"	Sheridan	Farmer
McLain, John	Con 1, S D S, lot 12	1841	Ireland	Trafalgar	Farmer and stock raiser
Munn, K H	Con 1, S D S, lot 15	1820	Canada	Trafalgar	Farmer
Murphy, Chester	Con 1, bet. 6th and 7th line	1850	England	Boyne	Farmer and stock raiser.
Main, James	Con 2, N S, lot 7	1831	Canada	Boyne	Prop'r Woolen Mills
McAnn, L	Con 4, N S, lot 1	1849	"	Omagh	Farmer
McClelland, William	Con 6, N S, lot 14	1862	"	Hornby	Farmer and stock raiser
Morton, Charles	Con 8, N S, lot 11	1875	"	"	Farmer
McCurdy, Bayard	Con 9, north half lot 10	1832	"	"	"
McCurdy, Moses	Con 9, south half lot 10	1834	"	"	"
Miller, John	Con 6, N S, lot 1	1842	"	"	"
McCarlen, John	Con 10, N S, lot 5	1860	"	Streetsville	"
Neelands, Daniel	Con 8, N S, lot 13	1873	"	Hornby	Farmer
Norris, Charles	Con 2, N D S, lot 21	1872	Ireland	Omagh	"
Norton, William A	Con 1, N D S, lot 24	1873	Canada	Palermo	"
Oughtred, Stephen	Con 1, S D S, lot 1	1846	"	Sheridan	"
Pettigrew, Samuel	Con 2, N S, lot 6	1841	"	Boyne	"
Payne, William	Con 4, N S, lot 6	1870	England	Omagh	Bl'ksmith and wag'n mkr
Patterson, Alexander	Con 4, N S, lot 5	1840	Canada	"	Farmer
Post, A F	Con 1, S D S, lot 7	1846	"	Trafalgar	Farmer and stock raiser
Packer, John	Con 1, N D S, lot 10	1847	"	"	" " "
Phanik, Abram	Con 1, S D S, lot 8	1815	"	"	" " "
Petit, William J	Con 1, S D S, lot 20	1851	"	"	Farmer
Page, A	Bronte	1849	"	Bronte	Miller
Rydall, Henry	Con 1, N S, lot 10	"	England	Milton	Farmer
Riesy, Daniel	Con 1, S D S, lot 1	1876	Canada	Sheridan	General blacksmith
Rorka, John	Con 1, N D S, lot 20	1871	Ireland	Trafalgar	Painter and grainer
Ryan, George	Con 1, N D S, lot 11	1844	Canada	"	Farmer
Reynolds, Joseph	Con 1, S D S, lot 23	1853	Ireland	Oakville	"
Ricks, John	Con 1, N D S, lot 20	1871	"	Trafalgar	Orna'l painter and grainer
Ratledge, John	Con 3, S D S, lot 4	1850	"	Oakville	Farmer
Robertson, Alexander	Con 7, N S, lot 13	1836	Canada	Hornby	"
Robson, Thomas	Con 9, N S, lot 9	1844	England	Drumquinn	"
Robinson, Henry	Con 5, N S, lot 6	1842	Canada	Omagh	Farmer and depty reeve
Reed, John	Con 2, N D S, lot 17	1832	Ireland	Trafalgar	Farmer
Sproat, John	Con 3, N S, lot 14	1831	Canada	Milton	"
Snitter, Robert	Con 1, N S, lot 6	1841	"	"	"
Switzer, H M	Palermo	1840	Ireland	Palermo	Merchant J P & P M
Storey, Alexander	Con 5, N S, lot 13	1841	Canada	Milton	Farmer and fine horses
Sibbald, Andrew	Con 6, N S, lot 13	1862	"	Hornby	Farmer
Stevens, J	Con 5, N S, lot 5	1873	"	Drumquinn	Prop hotel and P M
Stevens, William	Con 8, N S, lot 1	1874	"	Streetsville	Thresher
Sherwood, James	Con 1, lot 12	1850	England	Milton	Farmer
Shaw, Thomas	Con 3, S D S, lots 31 and 32	1858	Ireland	Bronte	Farmer and miller
Sovereign, W N	Con 4, S D S, lot 34	1812	U. S.	"	Farmer
Sovereign, Charles	Bronte	1856	Scotland	"	J P and farmer
Stewart, H	Bronte	1841	Canada	Oakville	Farmer
Smith, John C	Con 3, S D S, lot 23	1834	Canada	"	"
Slaoer, James	Con 2, N D S, lot 21	1842	"	Trafalgar	"
Stevenson, Mark	Con 2, N D S, lot 3	1828	"	Streetsville	"
Snyder, Joseph M	Con 1, N D S, lot 7	1819	"	Trafalgar	Farmer and assessor
Snyder, David	Con 2, N D S, lot 6	1840	"	"	Farmer and fine horses
Sibbald, William	Con 1, N D S, lot 5	1855	Scotland	"	Farmer
Spears, W H	Con 2, S D S, lot 9	1844	Canada	Oakville	"
Spears, A	Con 3, S D S, lots 26 and 27	1834	Ireland	Bronte	"
Smith, Colin	Con 3, S D S, lot 21	1842	Canada	Oakville	"
Smith, John D	Con 1, S D S, lot 34	1831	"	Palermo	"
Stokoe, Thomas	Con 1, N D S, lot 13	1871	England	Trafalgar	Butcher and farmer
Stedford, John N	Palermo	1874	"	Palermo	Harness and shoemaker
Smith, Benjamin	Con 1, S D S, lot 22	1826	Canada	Oakville	Farmer and wagon maker
Savage, Edward	Con 1, S D S, lot 6	1844	"	Sheridan	Farmer
Sheridan, E	Palermo	1831	Ireland	Palermo	General merchant
Shain, James C	Con 2, S D S, lot 3	1842	Canada	"	Farmer
Sherwood, John	Con 1, N S, lot 7	1851	"	Milton	"
Terryberry, Mary	Con 1, N D S, lot 28	1811	"	Palermo	"
Toomer, Wilber	Palermo	1862	U. S.	"	"
Taylor, George	Con 1, S D S, lot 5	1828	England	Sheridan	"
Turner, A J H	Con 1, N D S, lot 19	1873	Wales	Trafalgar	"
Wilkinson, Francis	Con 1, N D S, lot 33	1826	England	Palermo	" [chant
White, J Lyall	Con 2, S D S, lots 30 and 31	1867	Canada	Bronte	Farmer and lumber mer-
Warner, Thomas	Con 1, N D S, lot 14	1867	England	Trafalgar	Farmer
Wilson, Richard	Con 2, S D S, lot 2	1835	Canada	Sheridan	"
Wild, Joseph, D.D.	Con 3, S D S, lot 31	1856	England	Box 188, Brooklyn, N Y	Clergyman
Wright, James	Con 2, N D S, lot 26	1872	Ireland	Palermo	Farmer.
Williams, H	Bronte	1841	U. S.	Bronte	Farmer, fruit and hop grower.
Wass, Joseph	Con 3, S D S, lot 11	1861	England	Oakville	Farmer
Ward, George	Con 3, S D S, lot 34	1831	"	Appleby	"
Waldbrook, Benjamin	Con 3, S D S, lot 5	1827	Canada	"	"
Wilson, Thomas	Con 7, lot 2	1848	"	Zimmerman	"
Wales, John	Con 4, N S, lot 3	1841	"	Omagh	Master Orange lodge No. 332, sec'y Halton grange
Williamson, Samuel	Con 8, N S, lot 2	1841	"	Drumquinn	Farmer and fine horses
Yenney, H A	S S No. 16	1875	U. S.	Palermo	Teacher

GEORGETOWN.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Appelbe, J S	Church street	1834	Canada	Georgetown	General Insurance Agent
Anderson, Geo	Main street	1852	Scotland	"	Dry Goods Merchant
Barber, John R	River Crelit	1841	Scotland	"	Paper Maker, Reeve of Georgetown
Barber, James	"	1834	Ireland	"	Paper Maker
Barber, Joseph, jr	"	1839	Canada	"	"
Barber, Joseph M	Main street	1848	"	"	Prop. Wall Paper Mills
Barber, Joseph, sr	"	1834	Ireland	"	Prop. Mills
Bennett, L L	Main street	1864	Canada	"	Dentist
Bessey, John S	Con 7, Lot 19	1831	"	"	Farmer and Hop Raiser

GEORGETOWN.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Colquhoun, E A	Main street	1875	Canada	Georgetown.	Bank of Hamilton
Clark, Thomas	Cor Main and Mill street	1841	Ireland	"	Prop. Clark's Hotel
Cain, James P	Main street	1869	U. S.	"	"
Culp, Hiram	"	1837	Canada	"	Carriage Manufacturer
Day, J H	Main street	1876	Canada	"	Paint Manufacturer
Freeman, Wm, M D	Church street	1830	Canada	"	Physician, M R C S, T E
Forsayeth, R	Main street	1864	"	"	Solicitor
Goodwillie, G S	"	"	"	"	"
Grant, Thompson & Co	Main street	"	"	"	Barriester & Atty-at-Law
Grant, Luchlau	"	1864	Scotland	"	Dry Goods Merchant
Grieve, Alex	Mill street	1864	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant
Goodenow, L W	Main street	"	"	"	Blacksmith
Kahrs, Wm H	"	"	"	"	P M, & Dealer in Musical Instruments
Matheson, J D	Main street	1875	U. S.	"	Photographer
McMaster, R D	"	1865	Canada	"	"
Marshall, Nat	"	1852	"	"	Barriester & Atty-at-Law
McKenzie, D	Mill street	1847	"	"	Dealer in groceries, crock- ury and Glassware
McKinnon, D	Main street	1857	"	"	Livery Stable
McLeod, Wm	"	1857	Scotland	"	Reeve; Carriage Manuf'r
McKenzie, Wm	"	1857	"	"	Blacksmith
McKay, Walter	"	1841	Canada	"	Merchant
"	Guelph street	1859	Scotland	"	Paint Manufacturer
Norton, T R	"	"	"	"	Builder and Architect
Ruston, Thomas	Main street	1873	Ireland	"	General Blacksmith
Roe, Wm W	"	1856	England	"	"
"	"	1854	Ireland	"	Druggist, &c
Starrett, T J	"	"	"	"	Gentleman
Standish, Dr J	Main street	1850	Canada	"	Pub. and Prop. Halton 'Herald'
Taylor, J F	"	1872	"	"	M D, L.M.C.P. & S. Ont
Thompson	"	"	"	"	"
Wetherald, J C	Main street	1856	Canada	"	Saddler & Harness Maker
Watkins, Wm	Mill street	1869	Scotland	"	Dry Goods Merchant
Williams, B	Glenwilliams	1848	Scotland	"	"
Williams, Charles	"	1865	England	Glenwilliams	Livery Stable
Williams, Joseph	"	1812	Canada	"	General Merchant
"	"	1825	"	"	Prop Glenw'ns W. Mills
"	"	"	"	"	P M, J P, Lumberman, &c
"	"	"	"	"	Prop Glenwilliams Flour Mills

ACTON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Allen, Joseph	Mill street	1829	Scotland	Acton	Livery Stable
Adams, Ransom	"	1857	Canada	"	" and Farmer
Agnew, Robert	Main street	1857	Ireland	"	Hotel Keeper
Acton Plow Co	Mill street	1875	"	"	Agricultural Implements Flows a specialty
Brown, James	Main street	1836	Canada	Acton	Manfr Lumber & Shingles
Bacon, Miles E	"	1875	"	Alton, Peel Co	Teacher S S No 16
Barber, John	Mill street	1875	"	Acton	Carriage Builder
Cameron, Charles	Con 3, Lot 30	1871	Canada	Acton	Farmer and Pork Dealer
Coats, J B	Main street	1843	"	"	Prop Acton Stave and Bbl Works
Cook, E	Mill street	1876	"	"	Saddler & Harness Maker
Campbell, Thos H	"	1866	"	"	Prop. Rossin House
Cook, R B	Ransom street	1857	"	"	General Insurance Agent
Forbes, Geo	Main street	1851	Canada	"	Engineer in Acton Stave Works
Galloway Bros	Mill street	1875	Scotland	"	Bakers and Confectioners
Gibbins, James	Con 2, Lot 24	1833	Ireland	"	Farmer
Gibbins, James jr	Con 2, Lot 24	1842	Canada	"	"
Hall, H J	Main street	1837	Canada	"	Manfr Lumber & Shingles
Hacking, J H	Mill street	1875	"	"	Editor & Prop Acton Free Press
Hall, Z A	Main street	1843	"	"	Manager Acton Sole Leath Tannery
Hill, Charles T	Mill street	1836	U. S.	"	General Merchant
Kennedy, D	Main street	1831	Scotland	"	Mason and Contractor
Leavens, George	Mill street	1865	Canada	"	Barber
Lumbert, Levi	Main street	1869	"	"	Foreman Acton Stave Works
Little, Robert	Mill street	1852	England	"	Public School Inspector
Lowry, W H, M.B, M.C.P.S	Church street	1875	Ireland	"	Physician
McDonald, W H	Con 4, Lot 28	1859	Scotland	"	Teacher S S No 13 Esques
Mann, Peter	"	1843	"	"	Farmer
McGarvin, N, M D	Mill street	1851	Canada	"	Physician, Dealer in Lime, and Reeve of Acton
Matthews, James	"	1838	"	"	Gen'l Merch't, Clerk Div. Court, P.M. & Agt M.Tel Co
Peer, S L, L D S	"	1840	"	"	Dentist
Ross, John	Main street	1871	Canada	"	"
Ryder, James	Willow street	1835	"	"	Head Master Pub. School
Ramshaw, Robert	Mill street	1872	"	"	Carriage Mfr. & Bl'ksmith Gen'l Blacksmith; Carriage ironing a specialty
Smith, David	Mill street	1871	Canada	"	"
Storey, W H & Co	"	"	"	"	Carpenter
Sims, Robert	Main street	1873	"	"	Glove Manufacturers
Smith, Sidney	"	1826	"	"	Farmer and Florist
Secord, J Augusta	Con 6, lot 17	1838	England	"	Gentleman
Swan, Mrs Maria	Con 6, lot 20	1836	Ireland	"	General Merchant
Speight, John	Con 7, lot 28	1847	Ireland	"	Lady
"	Willow street	1848	"	"	Wagon Maker, and Under-taker
Snyder, Eli	"	1875	Canada	"	Manager Acton Plow Co
Wilson & Johnson	Mill street	1876	Canada	"	"
Wright, A B	Main street	1859	"	"	Stove & Tinware Merchts Prop sheep call'n taur'y

TOWNSHIP OF NASSAGAWEYA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Agnew, Janet	Con 4, lot 22	1856	Canada	Knatchbull	Farmer
Ball, William	Con 3, lot 25	1843	"	Eden Mills	"
Barbare, Lambert	Con 1, lot 25	1854	"	"	"
Bell, Thomas	Con 6, lot 19	1831	Ireland	Nassagaweya	Farmer and mill owner
Currie, William J	Con 4, lot 8	1856	Canada	Campbellville	Farmer
Cargill, David	Con 4, lot 12	1828	Ireland	Nassagaweya	"
Cargill, Henry	Con 6, lot 17	1838	Canada	"	Lumber merchant
Carnochan, George	Con 6, lot 20	1836	Ireland	"	Farmer
Campbell, Archibald	Con 7, lot 28	1833	Scotland	Acton	"
Cusick, Patrick A	Con 2, lot 15	1849	Canada	Moffatt	"
Campbell, Alexander	Con 1, lot 10	1867	Scotland	Nassagaweya	Farmer and butcher
Crawford, William	Con 6, lot 18	1851	Ireland	"	Farmer
Campbell, A	Con 2, lot 31	1876	Canada	Corwin	Lumber merchant
Colquhoun, John	Con 4, lot 27	1836	"	Knatchbull	Farmer

TOWNSHIP OF NASSAGAWEYA.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Dredge, William	Con 5, lot 14 and 15	1857	Canada.	Nassagaweya	Farmer
Daly, James	Con 4, lot 16	1846	Ireland	"	Mercha.
Darby, Robert	Con 4, lot 21	1848	England	"	Farmer
Dymond, William	Con 5, lot 12	1858	"	"	"
Elliott, James	Con 1, lot 16	1873	Ireland	Moffatt	Blacksmith
Elliott, David	Con 1, lot 5	1851	Canada	Campbellville	Farmer
Easton, Thomas	Con 5, lot 27	1853	"	Knatchbull	"
Easterbrook, John	Con 4, lot 18	1852	England	Nassagaweya	General merchant & P M
Farrell, Mrs J H	Con 3, lot 6	1875	U. S.	Campbellville	Hotel keeper
Gould, Peter	Con 2, lot 14	1844	Canada	Moffatt	Farmer
Hogg, Samuel	Con 4, lot 12	1820	"	Nassagaweya	"
Halladay, John A	Con 4, lot 15	1838	"	"	Hotel keeper
Kitching, John	Con 1, lot 21	1842	"	Corwin	Farmer
Kean, Hugh	Con 4, lot 13	1849	Ireland	Nassagaweya	Farmer and blacksmith
Kitching, William	Con 5, lot 31	1868	Canada	Rockwood	Farmer
Little, Peter	Con 2, lot 17	1852	Scotland	Moffatt	"
Little, Peter	Con 2, lot 15	1871	"	"	Merchant and P M
Mason, John	Con 4, lot 6	1875	Canada	Campbellville	Merchant
McGregor, Duncan	Con 7, lot 27	1839	"	Acton	Farmer
Moaghlan, O	Con 4, lot 15	1849	"	Nassagaweya	"
Mackinn, Robert	Con 1, lot 18	1850	"	Moffatt	"
Morrison, Duncan	Con 1, lot 19 and 20	1862	Scotland	"	"
McCurdy, William M	Con 2, lot 12	1835	Ireland	Nassagaweya	"
McCurdy, Alexander	Con 2, lot 12	1859	Canada	"	"
Mason, Thomas A	Con 4, lot 6	1875	"	Campbellville	Merchant and farmer
Moffatt, James	Con 4, lot 16	1843	Scotland	Nassagaweya	Farmer and stock raiser
McPhedersow, Alex	Con 4, lot 14	1827	Canada	"	"
McAlpine, Andrew	Con 4, lot 17	1843	"	"	Farmer
Norrish, George	Con 2, lot 21	1843	England	"	"
Nichol, Henry	Con 6, lot 28	1864	Scotland	Knatchbull	"
Nichol, Alexander	Con 6, lot 28	1864	"	"	"
Norrish, Joshua	Con 4, lot 31	1843	England	Eden Mills	"
Peacock, John A	Con 1, lot 11	1850	England	Moffatt	"
Pickett, Abner	Con 4, lot 21	1843	Canada	Nassagaweya	Wagon & carriage builder
Robertson, Duncan	Con 7, lot 1	1839	"	Milton	Farmer and lime burner
Ramsay, Miss Emeline	Con 4, lot 32	1861	"	Eden Mills	Teacher
Ramsay, John	Con 4, lot 32	1861	"	"	Farmer and reeve
Ritchey, Robert	Con 7, lot 20	1836	Ireland	Acton	Farmer
Ramsay, George	Con 3, lot 21	1864	Canada	Nassagaweya	Blacksmith
Scott, Peter D	Con 7, lot 1	1862	"	Milton	Farmer
Smith, H B	Con 4, lot 8	1870	Germany	Campbellville	"
Stingle, Henry	Con 3, lot 18	1858	"	Nassagaweya	Bailiff, undertaker, cabinet maker & hotel keeper
Strang, James D	Con 1, lot 16	1875	Canada	Moffatt	Wagon maker
Stanamb, James	Con 4, lot 23	1854	England	Nassagaweya	Shoe maker
Thompson, Patrick	Con 6, lot 18	1872	Ireland	"	Farmer and blacksmith
Wallace, Hiram	Con 1, lot 16	1836	Canada	Moffatt	Shoe maker
Watson, William	Con 3, lot 26	1837	"	Nassagaweya	Farmer
Wilson, Thomas	Con 4, lot 26	1843	England	Knatchbull	"
White, James	Con 1, lot 27	1866	Canada	Eden Mills	"
Waldie, D	Con 5, lot 26	1876	Scotland	Knatchbull	Blacksmith
Winn, T B, M B	Con 4, lot 15	1865	Canada	Nassagaweya	Physician
Wood, Isaac	Con 4, lot 18	1847	England	"	Farmer and mason
Wheelihan, David	Con 4, lot 6	1840	Canada	Campbellville	Lumber merchant
Young, William A	Con 4, lot 5 and 6	1873	"	"	Mill owner

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Armstrong, William	Con 10, lot 2	1836	Canada	Hornby	Farmer
Appelo, Capt William P	Con 8, lot 16	1848	"	Esquesing	"
Alexander, Joseph	Con 10, lot 14	1851	Ireland	Norval	Clergyman
Bessey Ezra	Con 6, lot 20	1839	Canada	Limehouse	Farmer
Britton, Richard	Con 8, lot 24	1854	Ireland	Georgetown	Stone quarry
Bingham, John	Con 8, lot 26	1874	"	"	Farmer
Brown, Robert	Con 1, lot 30	1848	"	Acton	"
Barber, Thomas	Con 4, lot 12	1849	Canada	Ash Grove	"
Black, George W	Con 4, lot 14	1834	"	Speyside	"
Brooks, David	Con 7, lot 6	1853	"	Hornby	"
Brownridge, Joseph	Con 7, lot 4 and 5	1829	"	"	"
Bulleant, William	Stewarttown	1872	England	Esquesing	Stone mason
Broelbank, Robert	Con 8, lot 4	1870	Canada	Hornby	Farmer
Brain, John & Bro	Con 9, lot 2	1828	"	"	Brewers
Bradley, James	Con 9, lot 17	1868	Ireland	Georgetown	Farmer
Brain, George	Con 9, lot 2	1834	Canada	Hornby	Lumber & shingle manf
Brown, Charles	Con 9, lot 4 and 5	1838	"	"	Farmer
Beamish, Thomas	Con 5, lot 19	1875	"	Norval	Hotel keeper
Brown, John C	Con 5, lot 19	1845	"	Limehouse	Farmer
Bowman, David	Con 2, lot 6	1819	Scotland	Milton	"
Brain, Theodore	Con 10, lot 1	1840	Canada	Hornby	"
Bessey, Robert F	Con 6, lot 19	1829	"	Georgetown	"
Coxe, Samuel	Con 3, lot 7	1848	England	Milton	Lumber merchant
Chisholm, M	Con 2, lot 2	1839	Canada	"	Farmer
Cottrell, George	Con 2, lot 3	1862	"	"	"
Chisholm, Thomas	Con 2, lot 6	1870	"	"	"
Cooke, George	Con 6, lot 10	1863	England	Ashgrove	Farmer & lumber merch't
Cross, David	Con 8, lot 18 and 19	1823	Canada	Esquesing	Farmer and farmer
Clark, D	Stewarttown	1829	"	"	Hotel keeper
Clay, Wm	Con 11, lot 11	1831	Ireland	Norval	Merchant, Reeve
Cross, Sophia	Con 5, lot 19	1831	Canada	Limehouse	"
Craig, John	Con 6, lot 24	1842	"	"	Farmer and lime burner
Coon, Isaiah	Con 6, lot 24	1851	"	"	Farmer
Clark, Elias	Con 8, lot 25	1875	"	Georgetown	Hotel keeper, Silver Creek
Campbell, George	Con 8, lot 30 and 31	1837	"	Ballinad	Farmer
Cook, David	Con 8, lot 29	1836	"	"	"
Cooper, Archibald	Con 10, lot 21	1832	"	Glenwilliams	Farmer and miller
Caverhill, James	Con 7, lot 28	1865	"	Acton	Farmer
Campbell, Donald	Con 4, lot 9	1856	Scotland	Ashgrove	"
Duff, John	Con 2, lot 7	1832	"	Milton	"
Drummond, Philp	Con 2, lot 15	1861	Ireland	Speyside	Farmer and currier
Devereaux, E W	Con 7, lot 18	1831	Canada	Georgetown	"
Duff, John	Con 2, lot 8	1856	Scotland	Evison	Dealer in imported stock
Evans, John	Con 10, lot 17	1865	Ireland	Georgetown	Farmer
Elliott, John T	Con 3, lot 11	1839	Scotland	Milton	"
Ennnett, W K	Con 4, lot 16	1876	Canada	Speyside	"
Edge, William	Con 3, lot 7	1855	England	Milton	Engineer
Elliott, William, Sen	Con 3, lot 1	1838	Scotland	"	Farmer
Elliott, William, Jr	Con 3, lot 1	1838	Canada	"	"
Fisher, William	Con 5, lot 9	1835	"	Speyside	"
Fox, Anthony, M D	Con 7, lot 1	1867	"	Hornby	Physician
Fitzsimmons, Patrick	Con 8, lot 5	1850	Ireland	Farmer	"
Fitt, James	Con 7, lot 27	1854	England	Georgetown	Lime burner
Fearnley, Joseph	Con 3, lot 30	1873	Canada	Acton	Farmer
Graham, Richard	Con 7, lot 12	1877	"	Ashgrove	"
Hume, James, Sen	Con 4, lot 10	1820	U. S.	"	"
Hume, Thomas	Con 4, lot 12	1820	Scotland	Speyside	Farmer and mill owner
Hume, Alexander	Con 2, lot 11	1838	England	"	Farmer
Hagyard, Thomas	Con 3, lot 9	1876	"	Ashgrove	"

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Harty, John	Con 6, lot 7	1831	Canada	Ashgrove.	Farmer
Harris, William	Con 5, lot 15	1874	"	Esquesing	"
Hamilton, George	Con 10, lot 12	1834	Scotland	Norval	"
Harper, Robert	Norval	1843	Ireland	"	Blacksmith and J P
Holmes, John	Norval	1839	Canada	"	Carriage builder
Humphrey, John	Con 11, lot 4	1835	"	"	Farmer
Hill, William	Con 3, lot 7	1872	Ireland	Milton	Mill hand
Haslet, Benjamin	Limehouse	1897	England	"	Merchant
Hill, David	Ballinad	1843	Canada	"	Hotel keeper
Howden, Susan V	Con 10, lot 26	1858	"	Salmonville	Teacher S S No. 15
Irving, Thomas	Con 4, lot 24	1855	"	Limehouse	Stone cutter
Johnston, J	Con 7, lot 16	1851	"	Esquesing	Mill owner
Kennedy, G H	Con 8, lot 21	1836	"	"	"
Kimard, John	Con 2, lot 22	1862	New York	Georgetown	Farmer & lumber dealer
Kyle, Capt. Joseph	Norval	1825	Canada	"	Farmer and stock raiser
Knight, Robert	Con 3, lot 4	1840	"	Milton	Gentleman
Laidlaw, Duncan R	Con 3, lot 5	1846	"	"	"
Laird, William	Con 6, lot 6	1819	Scotland	Hornby	"
Lawson, H P	Con 4, lot 14	1852	"	Esquesing	Lumber merchant
Lane, Thomas	Con 5, lot 20	1822	Canada	Limehouse	Farmer
Leslie, James	Con 4, lot 16	1852	"	"	"
Leslie, John	Con 10, lot 22	1821	Ireland	Glenwilliams	Farmer and brick maker
Lamb, John	Con 7, lot 31	1850	Scotland	Acton	Farmer and stone mason
Lindsay, Ninian	Con 7, lot 21	1844	"	Georgetown	Farmer
McEnery, William	Con 9, lot 32	1847	Canada	Ballinad	Deputy reeve
McDonald, Hugh	Con 7, lot 29	1818	Scotland	Acton	Farmer and blacksmith
Murlock, James	Con 7, lot 8	1855	"	Ashgrove	Farmer
McDonald, G & A	Con 4, lot 29 and 30	1843	Canada	Acton	"
Murray, James	Con 3, lot 6	1852	"	"	"
McKenzie, John	Con 4, lot 11	1873	Scotland	Milton	Blacksmith
Moore, William	Con 3, lot 12	1819	U. S.	Speyside	Farmer
McNaughton, G H	Con 2, lot 12	1855	"	"	"
McNaughton, M F	Con 2, lot 12	1853	"	"	"
McKee, Dugald	Con 5, lot 10	1844	"	Ashgrove	"
McNabb, A C	Con 3, lot 2	1849	"	"	"
McPherson, James	Con 6, lot 14	1820	"	Esquesing	"
McDonald, Archibald	Con 5, lot 14	1824	"	"	"
McCallum, A	Con 8, lot 6 and 7	1834	Scotland	Ashgrove	"
McKinnon, Alex	Con 9, lot 6	1819	"	"	"
Murray, J	Stewarttown	1861	U. S.	"	"
Menzies, James	Con 11, lot 7	1820	Ireland	Esquesing	Post m
May, Thomas H	Con 10, lot 1	1855	Scotland	Norval	Farmer
Miller, John	Limehouse	1843	"	"	"
Miller, John	Limehouse	1842	"	"	Hotel keeper
Mickie, William	Con 6, lot 1	1842	"	"	Proprietor saw mill
Miller, James N	Acton	"	"	"	Laborer
Neilson, Abraham	Con 6, lot 5	1819	Scotland	Ashgrove	Farmer
Nixon, Robert	Con 9, lot 8	1845	Canada	Norval	"
Noble, R	Norval	1868	England	"	Miller
Nixon, W B	Con 10, lot 9	1851	"	"	Farmer
Nixon, John	Con 10, lot 9	1835	"	"	"
Nixon, Samuel	Limehouse	1872	"	"	"
Newton, John	Limehouse	1819	England	"	Teacher S S No 9
Nixon, George	Con 8, lot 32	1843	Canada	Ballinad	P M, J P, woollen manf
Paterson, Alex	Con 6, lot 8	1844	Scotland	Ashgrove	"
Preston, L	Con 9, lot 9	1865	England	Norval	"
Robertson, D C	Con 2, lot 8	1852	Canada	Milton	Lumber merchant
Reid, James	Con 10, lot 28	1834	Ireland	Glenwilliams	Farmer
Ross, Henry L	Con 5, lot 17	1836	Canada	Georgetown	Farmer and hop raiser
Reid, Robert F	Con 9, lot 16	1851	"	"	Farmer
Ross, Andrew	Con 6, lot 32	1833	"	Acton	"
Ramshaw, Wilson	Con 5, lot 32	1856	England	Rockwood	Farmer and stock raiser
Ramshaw, George E	Con 6, lot 32	1846	Canada	"	Farmer, C M S W
Sloan, Robert	Con 11, lot 20	1832	"	Glenwilliams	Farmer
Starret, Daniel	Con 9, lot 29	1850	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser
Stoan, William J	Con 11, lot 20	1830	"	"	Farmer
Smith, George	"	1846	"	"	Contractor and plasterer
Stewart, Donald	Con 2, lot 16	1839	"	Speyside	Hotel keeper
Shortreed, John H	Con 3, lot 7	1833	"	Milton	Farmer
Stark, Abraham	Con 4, lot 8	1836	"	"	"
Stark, Robert	Con 5, lot 9	1842	"	Ashgrove	"
Switzer, Joseph A	Con 11, lot 2	1843	"	Norval	"
Switzer, Samuel	Con 11, lot 2	1842	"	"	"
Standish, Joseph	Stewarttown	1849	"	Georgetown	Agent
Scott, Andrew	Con 5, lot 23	1832	"	Limehouse	Farmer
Snyder, Joseph	Con 5, lot 22	1821	"	"	"
Swackhammer, John	Con 4, lot 32	1828	U. S.	Acton	"
Swackhammer, David	Con 4, lot 32	1836	Canada	"	"
Somerville, File	Con 5, lot 24	1841	"	Limehouse	"
Stewart, John	Con 3, lot 4	1848	"	Milton	"
Stewart, Robert	Con 3, lot 3	1851	"	"	"
Thompson, William	Con 7, lot 10	1829	Canada	Ashgrove	"
Tost, W	Glenwilliams	1846	England	Glenwilliams	General blacksmith
Stewart, Duncan	Con 3, lot 3	1819	Scotland	Milton	Pat comb beam harrow
Wallace, William	Stewarttown	1851	New York	Esquesing	Farmer
Waldie, Alexander	Con 2, lot 24	1857	Scotland	Acton	Farmer and stock raiser
Wiglesworth, J	Con 7, lot 32	1832	Canada	Ballinad	Farmer
Wiglesworth, William	Con 8, lot 8	1851	"	Ashgrove	"
Whaley, Robert J	Con 9, lot 7	1849	"	"	"
Wiglesworth, George H	Con 11, lot 1	1855	"	Churchville	"
Warren, John	Con 8, lot 9	1853	"	Ashgrove	"
	Con 5, lot 29	1832	Scotland	Acton	Farmer and stock raiser and deputy reeve

TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Armstrong, James	Con 2, N D S, Lot 4	1870	Canada	Zimmerman	Blacksmith
Alexander, James	" 7, N S, Lot 15	1874	"	Milton	Farmer
Agnew, John	" 4, N S, Lot 13	1844	Ireland	Kilbride	"
Alderson, James	" 4, N S, Lot 4	1873	Canada	Lowville	"
Agnew, Johnson	" 7, N S, Lot 7	1870	"	Milton	"
Allan, James	" 1, N D S, Lot 1, 2	1873	Scotland	Zimmerman	"
Alexander, John	" 1, " " Lot 1	1869	Canada	Palermo	"
Aguston, William	Brant Block	1835	England	Burlington	"
Atkinson, Robert	Con 2, S D S, Lot 2	1836	Canada	Appelbe	"
Allan, James	" 1, " " Lot 1, 2	1855	Scotland	"	"
Alton, David	" 3, " " " 6	1830	Canada	"	"
Atkinson, M S	" 1, " " " 15	1854	"	Nelson	" Durham Cattle
Burkholder, Isaac C	Con 3, Lot 7	1856	Canada	Lowville	Blacksmith
Breckon, John, senr.	" 3, S D S, Lot 2	1831	England	Appelbe	Farmer
Breckon, John, jr	" 3, " " " 3	1842	Canada	"	" and stock raiser
Brown, Francis G	" 2, N D S, " 5	1868	"	"	"
Bower, W & G	" 2, " " " 6	1853	U S	Zimmerman	Merchants
Burns, Joseph	" 6, N S, Lot 1	1871	Ireland	"	Farmer
Bell, Jacob J	" 7, " " " 7	1858	Canada	Nelson	"
Bell, Abssalom	" 7, " " " 10	1860	"	"	"
Batts, John	" 3, " " " 9	1853	"	Lowville	"
Byrne, Martin	" 2, " " " 6	1829	Ireland	Cumminsiville	Powder maker
Barnes, Amos	" 2, " " " 6	1855	Canada	"	"
Baker, Francis	" 2, " " " 9	1850	Ireland	Kilbride	Farmer & woollen manfr
Campbell, James	Con 1, N D S, Lot 6	1836	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Campbell, Neil J	" 1, S D S, Lot 7	1830	"	"	"
Culloden, A B	" 3, N S, Lot 7	1849	East India	Lowville	Merchant
Colling, Featherston	" 3, " " Lot 5	1871	Canada	"	Farmer and J P

TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Carrel, James	Con 6, S D S, Lot 8	1874	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Corlett, E	" 2, N S, Lot 6	1854	"	Cumminsville	Manager Powder Mills
Cotter, John	" 3, S D S, Lot 8	1828	"	Appelbe	Farmer and stock raiser
Cline, Anson G	" 3, " " 11	1844	"	"	Farmer
Crooker, Edw	Burlington	1873	"	Burlington	Basket manufacturer
Cotter, William	Port Nelson	1853	"	Port Nelson	Farmer
Cotter, J L	"	1846	"	"	"
Deforest, James	Con 7, N S, Lot 4	1830	Canada	Zimmerman	Farmer
Deforest, William	" 5, Lot 9	1874	"	Milton	"
Dice, Samuel	" 5, N S, Lot 10	1837	"	Lowville	"
Doran, Edmund	" 1, S D S, Lot 1	1869	"	Palermo	"
Dryden, Thomas	" 1, " " 22	1856	England	Appelbe	Stone Mason
English, E L	Con 1, N D S, Lot 24	1837	Canada	Waterdown	Farmer
Easton, John	" 1, S D S, " 6	1871	England	Appelbe	"
Ford, George	Con 7, N S, Lot 8	1833	Ireland	Milton	Farmer
Featherston, Joseph	" 4, " " 7	1831	England	Lowville	" and J P
Foster, George	" 6, " " 1	1866	Ireland	Zimmerman	" and J P
Fothergill, John	" 2, S D S, Lot 5	1837	Canada	Appelbe	" and Stock raiser
Fowler, Robert	" 4, B F, Lot	1873	England	Port Nelson	" and Fruitgrower
Featherston, John	" 1, S D S, Lot 22	1848	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Ford, Arthur	" 7, N S, Lot 8	1833	Ireland	Milton	" Reeve
Foster, Henry	" 1, " " 5	1854	"	Burlington	"
Featherston, Jackson	" 1, N D S, Lot 20	1847	England	Nelson	Farmer
Graham, Thos	Con 1, S D S	1855	Ireland	Nelson	Farmer
Ghent, George	Brant Block	1806	Canada	Burlington	"
Greenlees, G G	Con 2, N S, Lot 8	1875	"	Cumminsville	Blacksmith
Hall, Daniel	Con 2, S D S, Lot 11	1829	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Harrod, John	" 2, " " 10	1851	England	Burlington	"
Hall, David	" 2, " " 10	1841	Canada	Appelbe	"
Haddow, Robert	" 6, N S, " 15	1855	Scotland	"	"
Henderson, James	" 3, " " 7	1839	Canada	Milton	"
Hawkins, W J	" 4, " " 5	1873	U S	Lowville	Post Master
Hardbottle, William	" 6, " " 8	1864	Canada	"	Farmer
Hume, Miss Janet	" 3, " " 7	1855	"	"	"
Harvey, James	" 3, " " 9	1872	"	Cumminsville	Miller
Hardbottle, George J	" 3, " " 9	1850	"	Kilbride	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Ireland, R B	Con 1, N D S, Lot 14	1824	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Ireland, John F	" 1, S D S, " 14	1855	"	"	" and Stock Raiser
Ireland, John	" 1, N D S, 16, 17	1840	"	"	"
Jarvis, William	Con 6, N S, Lot 5	1872	Canada	Zimmerman	Farmer
Jordan, J S	" 2, " " 8	1875	Scotland	Cumminsville	Merchant
Johnson, B F	" 1, N D S, Lot 5	1846	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
King, Hugh W	Con 7, N S, Lot 3	1867	Canada	Zimmerman	Farmer and Bailiff
Lamb, Nathaniel	Con 5, N S, Lot 3	1827	Ireland	Zimmerman	Farmer
Little, James	" 1, N D S, Lot 22	1855	Scotland	Waterdown	"
Lang, Joshua	Brant Block	1837	England	Burlington	"
McClure, William	Con 2, Lot 8	1872	Canada	Cumminsville	Physician and Surgeon
Molyneaux, James	" 2, N S, Lot 12	1835	Ireland	Kilbride	Farmer
McLaren, Daniel	" 1, N D S, Lot 8	1826	Canada	Nelson	"
McKerlie, James	" 1, S D S, " 8	1819	"	"	"
McKerlie, George	" 1, " " 9	1845	"	"	"
Maw, Richard	" 1, N D S, Lot 4	1874	England	"	" and Stock Raiser
McKerlie, Alex	" 1, S D S, " 13	1872	Canada	"	"
Matthewman, Joseph	" 3, " " 1	1842	"	Appelbe	" and J P
Maniatt, S D	" 4, B F, Lot 3, 4	1851	"	Port Nelson	" and Mail carrier
McCay, George	" 4, N S, " 8	1833	"	Lowville	"
Morse, F E	" 3, Lot 5	1871	"	"	Prop. Lowville Iron Wks
Morse, S P	" 3, Lot 11	1852	"	"	Nursery
Nellis, A R	Con 1, N D S, Lot 4	1856	Canada	Palermo	Farmer
O'Neill, W P	Brant Block	1851	Ireland	Waterdown	Farmer and Lime Burner
Powell, Henry H	Con 5, N S, Lot 4, 5	1861	England	Lowville	Farmer
Pickett, William	" 4, " " 6	1873	Canada	"	"
Page, E G	" 4, " " Lot 10	1872	England	Zimmerman	Blacksmith
Prescott, James	" 2, S D S, Lot 6	1868	Canada	Appelbe	General Blacksmith
Pettit, Jonathan M	" 3, " " Lot 12	1835	"	Burlington	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Pettit, William G	" 3, " " 13	1845	"	Appelbe	" br Durham Cattle
Readhead, John	Con 5, N S, Lot 6	1869	Canada	Lowville	Farmer and Lumberman

TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Springer, Adam	Con 1, N D S, L 18, 19	1862	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Smith, R B	" 1, " " Lot 15,	1875	"	"	Hotel keeper
Sherwood, William	" 6, Lot 10	1850	"	Zimmerman	Farmer
Shields, John	" 6, N S, Lot 9, 10	1873	"	Lowville	Contractor
Smith, Abraham	" 3, " " Lot 4	1887	"	"	Carriage Manufacturer
Schooley, J H	" 2, " " 8	1874	"	Cumminsville	Cabinet Maker
Stephenson, E W	" 1, S D S, Lot 6	"	"	"	Grocer
Stuart, P	" 1, " " 6	"	"	"	General Blacksmith
Smyth, Megowan	" 1, N D S, Lot 19	1861	Ireland	Nelson	Wagon Maker
Springer, Franklin M	" 1, " " 7	1845	Canada	"	Farmer
Swackhammer, Wm	" 3, Lot 9	1844	"	Appelbe	"
Sovereign, Daniel F	Brant Block	1812	"	Burlington	" (Prospect Hill)
Springer, O T	"	1850	"	"	Fruit Grower
Tassie, James	Con 3, N S, Lot 2	1834	Canada	Lowville	Farmer
Tuck, Charles	" 1, N D S, Lot 23	1836	England	Waterdown	" and Stock Raiser
Vanfleet, D A	Con. 2, Lot 9	1873	Canada	Kilbride	Harness Maker
Walker, Philip	Con 7, N S, Lot 13	1841	Canada	Nelson	Farmer
Watson, Thomas	" 2, N D S, Lot 3	1870	England	Zimmerman	" Deputy Reeve
Walker, William	" 5, N S, Lot 2	1874	"	"	"
Watson, William	" 1, N D S, 20, 21	1856	"	Nelson	" and Stock Raiser
Wilkins, Moses	" 4, S D S, 13, 14	1834	Canada	Port Nelson	"
Zimmerman, Charles	Con 4, B F, Lots 1, 2, 3	1842	Canada	Port Nelson	Farmer
Zimmerman, Dan'l	" 2, N D S, Lot 6	1845	"	Zimmerman	Lumberman
Zimmerman, James	" 2, " " 6	1816	"	"	Farmer

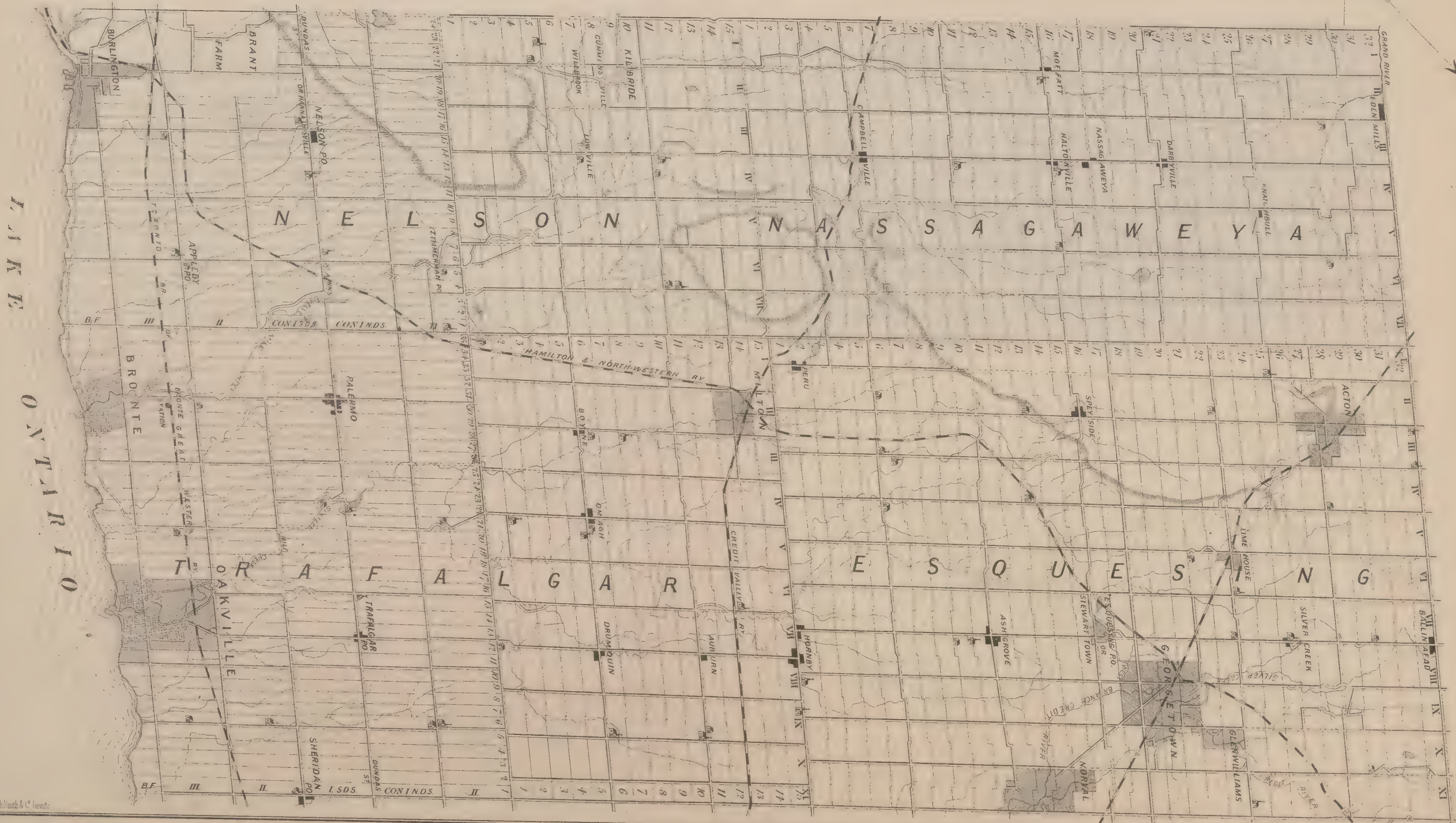
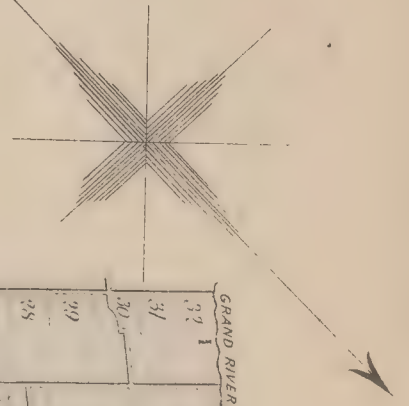
BURLINGTON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Allen, James	Brant Block	1838	Ireland	Burlington	Carriage Builder
Allen, George	"	1844	Canada	"	Thinsmith
Archer, Thomas C	Burlington	1857	England	"	"
Allen, Lot B	"	1877	"	"	Grain merchant
Baxter, R G	Con 2, Lot 17	1863	Canada	Burlington	Merchant
Bunton, Wm	Water street	1832	England	"	J. P. & Grain merchant
Bray, Frederick	Brant street	1859	Jersey I'd	"	Farmer and small fruit
Cotter, Hugh	Burlington	1825	Canada	Port Nelson	J. P. & Grain merchant
Dalton, Thos	Con 2, N D S, Lot 19	1843	"	Port Nelson	Farmer & Stock raiser
Douglass, W J	"	1835	Canada	"	Prop. Planing & saw mill
Duffies, Alex	Burlington.	1838	New York	Burlington	Grain merchant
Duffies & Allen	"	1877	"	"	Grain merchants
Davidson & Son, Jno	"	1827	England	"	Nurserymen
Eager, Benj	"	1868	Canada	Burlington	Lumber merchant
Evans, P T	"	1867	"	"	Prop. Zimmerman House
Fisher, Wm	Con 2, S D S	1854	Canada	Port Nelson	Farmer
Greene, F J C	Burlington	1846	Canada	"	Barrister, &c., &c.
Ghent, Thaddius	"	1840	"	"	Farmer & stock raiser
Green, Thos, LL D	"	1837	Ireland	"	Rector Wel. Sq. Eng. Ch.
Hilts, Richard	"	1876	"	Port Nelson	Marble dealer
Kerus, William	"	1840	Ireland	Burlington	Merchant
Miller, Robert	Burlington	1827	Ireland	"	Clerk & Treas. Tp. Nelson
Parsons, Frederick	Brant	1867	Canada	"	General blacksmith
Savage, T	Brant	1875	Canada	"	"
Smith, James	Burlington	1873	Ireland	"	Painter and glazier
Waldie, John	Water and John	1842	Scotland	"	Warden Co. of Halton

COUNTY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

COMPILED & DRAWN BY H.A. CROSS

SCALE 140 CHAINS PER INCH.



1.1 K E
O N T A R I O

NASSAGAWEYA

SCALE, 40 CHAINS PER INCH.

CAMPBELLVILLE

SCALE 5 CHS. PER INCH

RANGE 4

RANGE 3

RANGE 2

RANGE 1

ROAD BET CON. III & IV

COLIN

QUEEN

LOT 6

CON III

CON IV

CON V

CON VI

CON VII

CON VIII

CON IX

CON X

CON XI

CON XII

CON XIII

CON XIV

CON XV

CON XVI

CON XVII

CON XVIII

CON XIX

CON XX

CON XXI

CON XXII

CON XXIII

CON XXIV

CON XXV

CON XXVI

CON XXVII

CON XXVIII

CON XXIX

CON XXX

CON XXXI

CON XXXII

CON XXXIII

CON XXXIV

CON XXXV

CON XXXVI

CON XXXVII

CON XXXVIII

CON XXXIX

CON XL

CON XLI

CON XLII

CON XLIII

CON XLIV

CON XLV

CON XLVI

CON XLVII

CON XLVIII

CON XLIX

CON L

CON LI

CON LII

CON LIII

CON LIV

CON LV

CON LVI

CON LVII

CON LVIII

CON LIX

CON LX

CON LXI

CON LXII

CON LXIII

CON LXIV

CON LXV

CON LXVI

CON LXVII

CON LXVIII

CON LXIX

CON LXX

DARBYVILLE.

SCALE, 5 CHS. PER INCH.

CON 21

CON 22

CON 23

CON 24

CON 25

CON 26

CON 27

CON 28

CON 29

CON 30

CON 31

CON 32

CON 33

CON 34

CON 35

CON 36

CON 37

CON 38

CON 39

REFERENCES

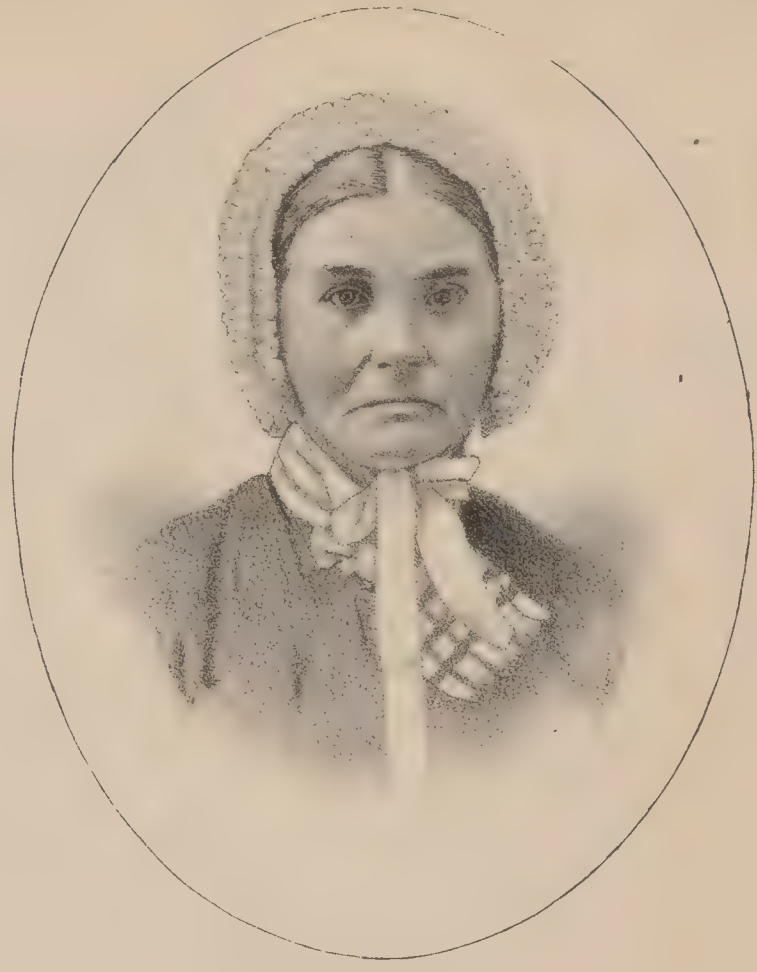
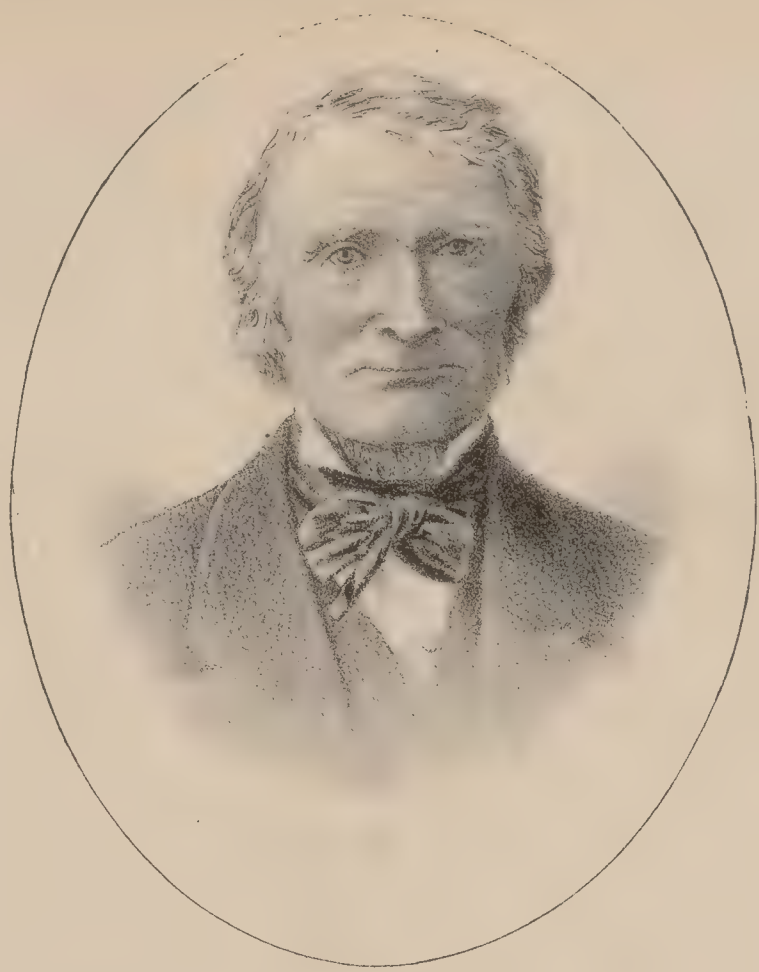
- Orchards
- Farm Houses
- School Houses
- Churches
- Mills or Manufactories
- Black and White Shops
- Lime Kilns
- Brick Yards
- Stone Quarries
- Wagon Roads
- Railways
- Crossed Railways
- Streams
- Springs
- Mountains

ROAD ALLOWANCE

BETWEEN LOTS 22 AND 23

PLAN OF
GLENWILLIAMS.
ESQUEWING TOWNSHIP
COMPILED
FROM REGISTERED PLANS.
Scale 5 Cts per Inch.





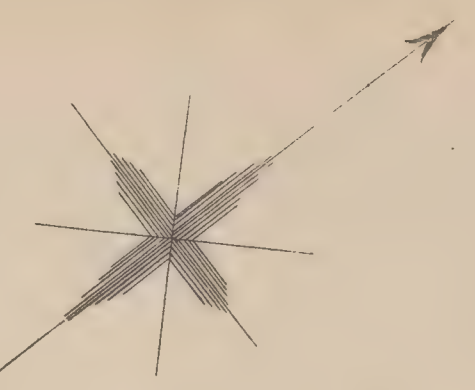
Yours Truly
William Laird



LAIRDS HOMESTEAD,
FARM & RESIDENCE OF W. LAIRD, ESQ. ESQUING, ONT. CON 6, LOT 6.

NORTHERN PART OF ESQUESING

SCALE 40 CHAINS PER INCH

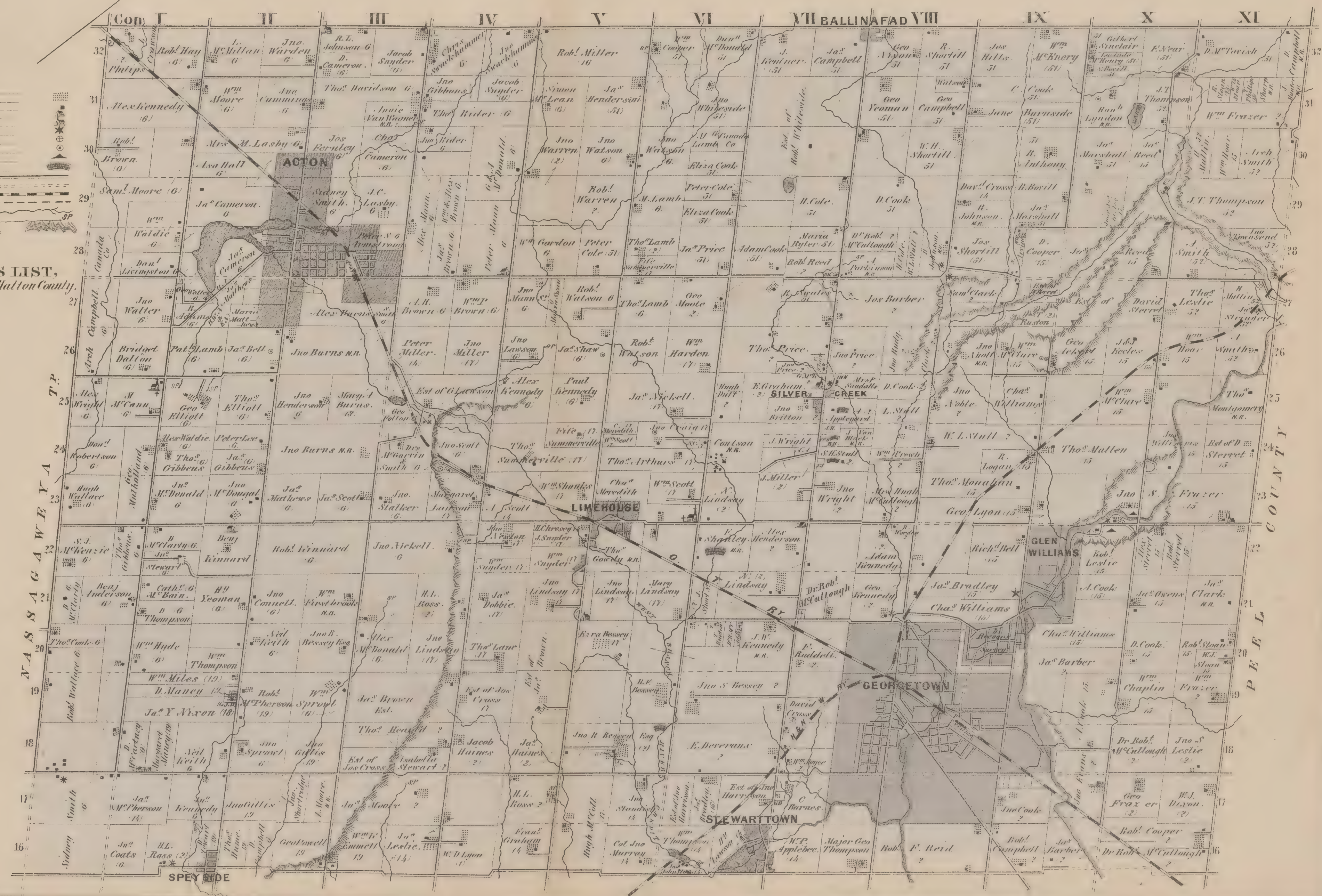


REFERENCES

- Orchards
- Farm Houses
- School Houses
- Churches
- Mill or Manufactories
- Blacksmith Shops
- Lime Kilns
- Brick Yards
- Stone Quarries
- Wagon Roads
- " " " " " " " "
- Railways
- Proposed Railways
- Streams
- Springs
- Mountains

POST OFFICE ADDRESS LIST, For Lot Owners and Residents in Ballinacree County.

- N.R. Non Residents
- 1 MILTON
 - 2 GEORGETOWN
 - 3 OAKVILLE
 - 4 BRONTE
 - 5 WELLINGTON SQ.
 - 6 ACTON
 - 7 PALERMO
 - 8 TRAFALGAR
 - 9 SHERIDAN
 - 10 OMAGH
 - 11 DRUMQUIN
 - 12 BOYNE
 - 13 ASHGROVE
 - 14 ESQUESING
 - 15 GLENWILLIAMS
 - 16 HORNBY
 - 17 LIMEHOUSE
 - 18 NORVAL
 - 19 SPEYSIDE
 - 20 CAMPBELLVILLE
 - 21 KNATONBULL
 - 22 NOFFATT
 - 23 NASSAGAWA
 - 24 APPLEBY
 - 25 CUMMINSVILLE
 - 26 KILBRIDE
 - 27 LOWVILLE
 - 28 NELSON
 - 29 PORT NELSON
 - 30 ZIMMERMAN
 - 31 STREETSVILLE
 - 32 CHURCHVILLE
 - 33 MEADOWVALE
 - 34 WATERDOWN
 - 35 HAMILTON
 - 36 DUNDAS
 - 37 GALT
 - 38 TORONTO
 - 39 CEDARVILLE
 - 40 WARMINGSTER
 - 41 CARLISLE
 - 42 LYNDON
 - 43 BRANTFORD
 - 44 MOUNTSBURG
 - 45 EXETER
 - 46 EDEN MILLS
 - 47 QUELPH
 - 48 ARKELL
 - 49 CORWIN
 - 50 ROCKWOOD
 - 51 BALLINAFAD
 - 52 SALMONVILLE





*Yours truly
George Cooke*



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE COOKE ESQ. LOT 10. 6 CON. ESQUESING

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO



GEORGE COOKE'S SAW MILLS, ESQUESING.



*Yours Truly
James Barber*



*Yours Truly
John M. Barber*



*Yours Truly
Joseph Barber, Sr.*



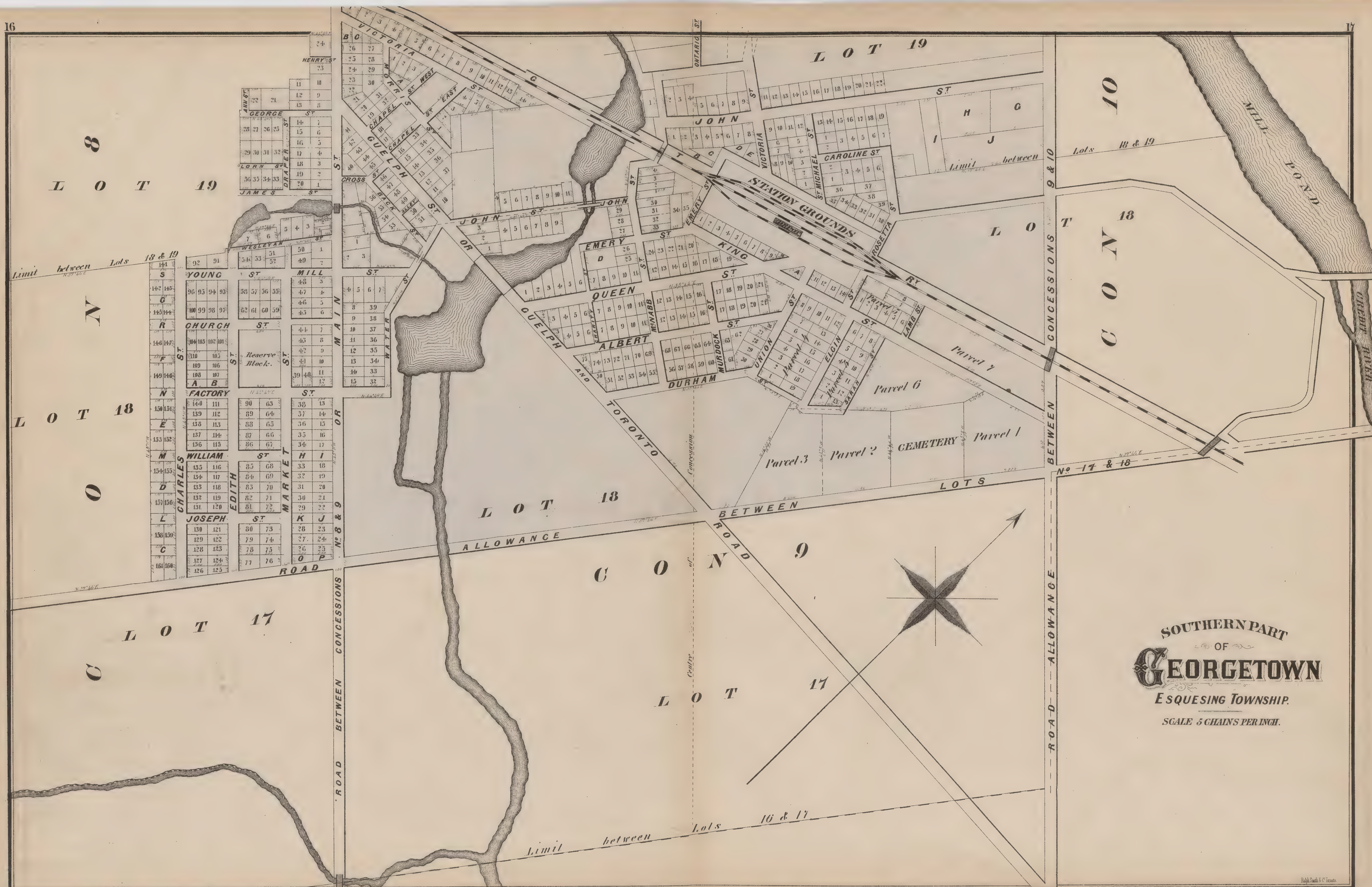
*Yours Truly
John Barber, Jr.*



WILLIAM BARBER & BROS

(GEORGETOWN PAPER MILLS)

JAS BARBER PROP^R.





Yours Respectfully
W. Barber



Yours truly
J. W. Barber



Yours truly
Wm. McLeod



Yours truly
John Dewar

OF THE FIRM OF McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO. MAMMOTH HOUSE, GEORGETOWN.
 THE POPULAR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS OF HALTOW.

PLAN OF
ACTON,
Compiled from Reg^d Plans.
Scale 8 Ch^s per Inch



PLAN OF NORVAL, ESQUESING TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 5 CHS. TO 1 INCH.

ROAD ALLOWANCE BET. TPS. OF ESQUESING & CHINGUACOUSY

ROAD ALLOWANCE BET. THE TOWNSHIPS OF ESQUESING & CHINGUACOUSY

PLAN OF PART OF
THE VILLAGE OF NORVAL
ESQUESING TOWNSHIP
SCALE 5 CHS. TO 1 INCH.

PLAN OF
part of the Village of
NORVAL
Scale 5 Chs. to 1 Inch.
LOT 10
CON

LINE BETWEEN NORTH & SOUTH HALVES OF LOT N^o 10 CON XI

CENTRE OF SOUTH WEST HALF OF LOT 14

LIMIT BETWEEN LOTS 14 & 15

ROAD

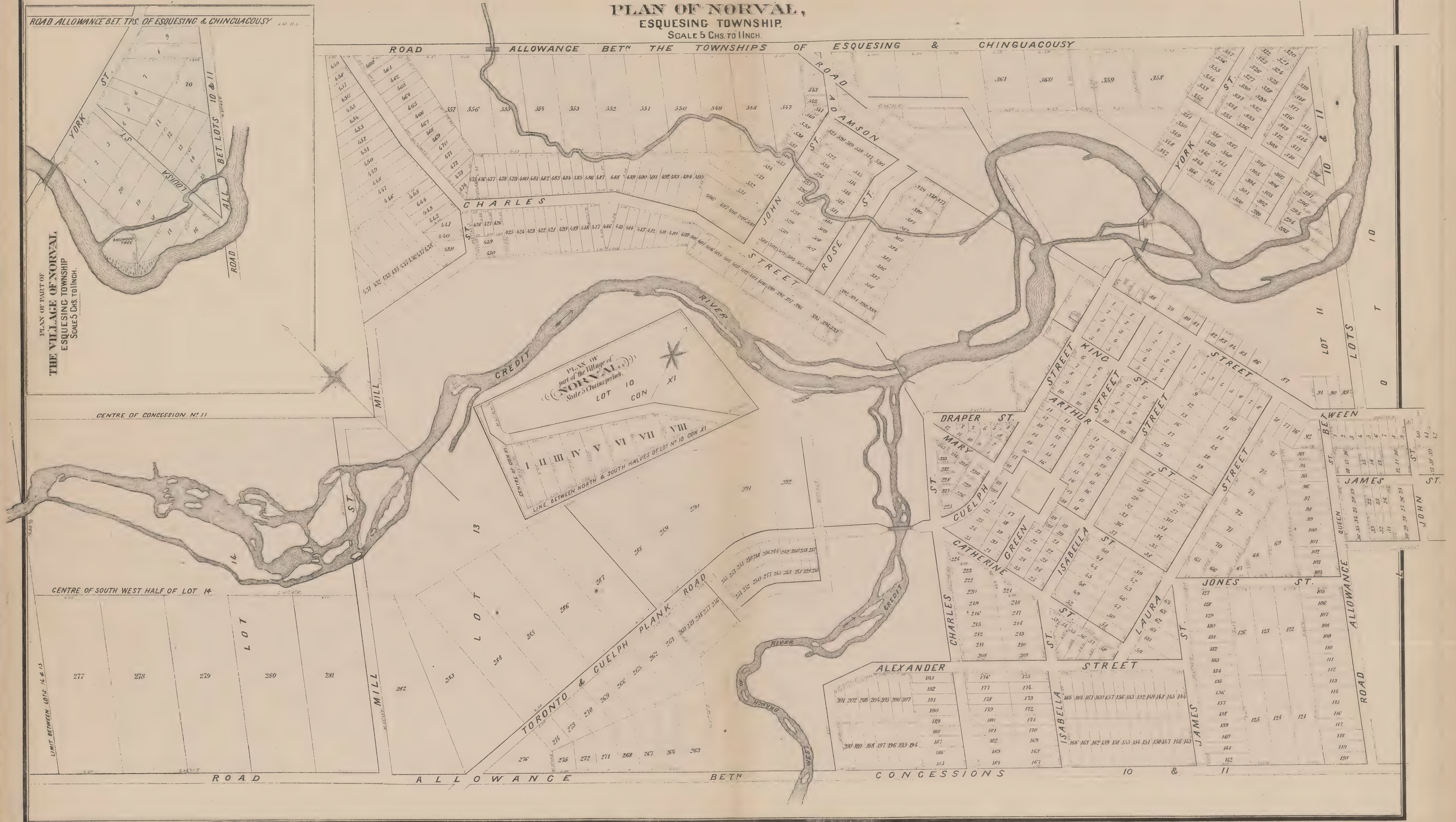
ALLOWANCE

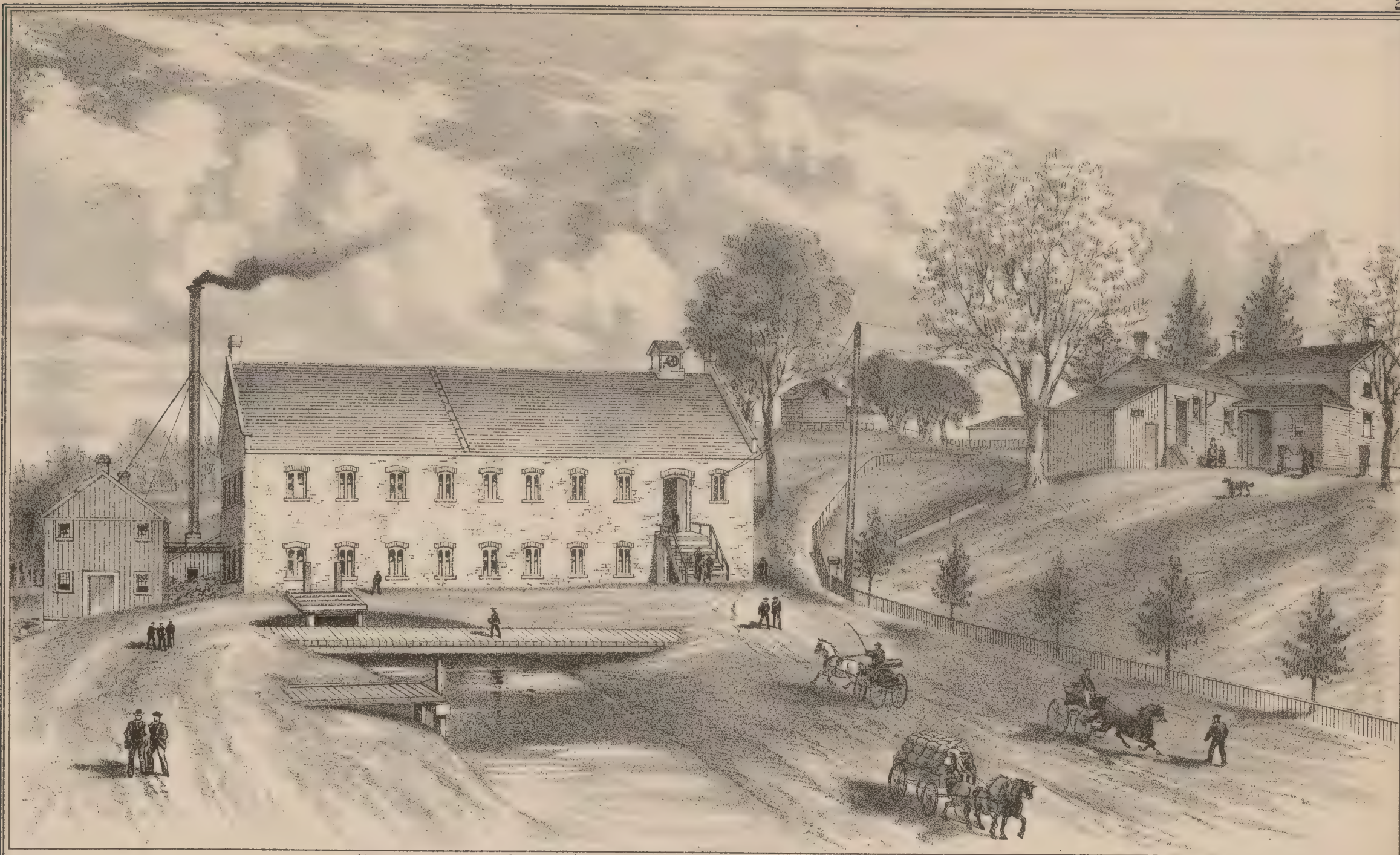
BET

CONCESSIONS

10 & 11

ALLOWANCE
ROAD





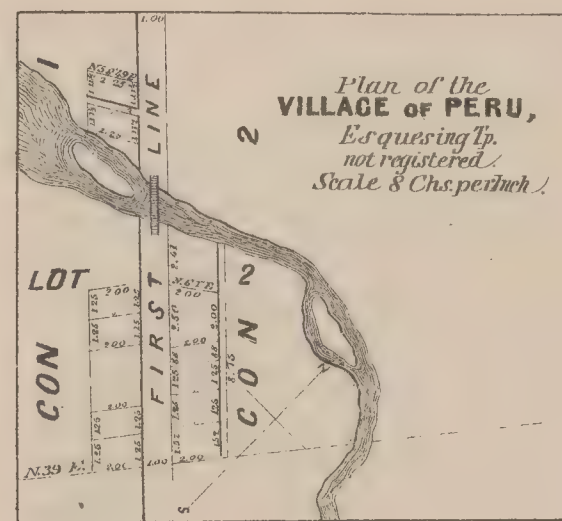
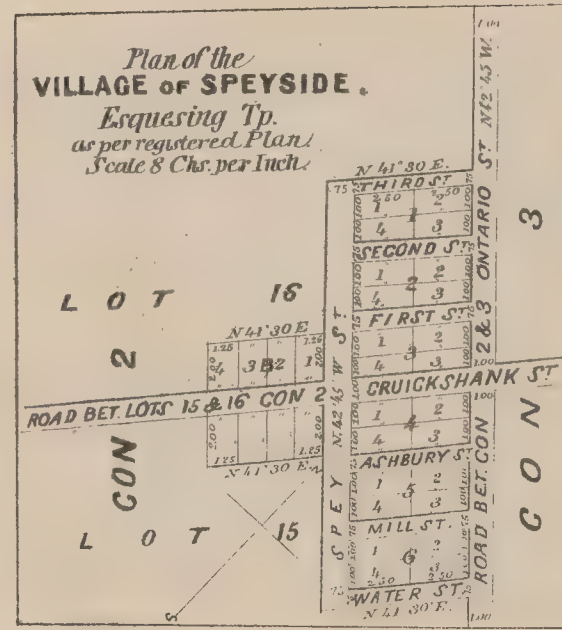
WOOLLEN MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF B. WILLIAMS, ESQ.
GLEN WILLIAMS, ONTARIO.



FLOUR, SAW MILL AND RESIDENCE OF JOS. WILLIAMS, ESQ.
GLEN WILLIAMS, ONTARIO.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.

SOUTHERN PART OF
ESQUESING
SCALE 40 CHAINS PER INCH



REFERENCES

- Orchards
- Farm Houses
- School Houses
- Churches
- Mill or Manufactories
- Black and White Shops
- Lime Kilns
- Brick Yards
- Stone Quarries
- Wagon Roads
- Allowance
- Railways
- Proposed Railways
- Streams
- Springs
- Mountains

POST OFFICE ADDRESS LIST,
For Lot Owners and Residents in Halton County.

NR. Non Residents	20 CAMPBELLVILLE	40 WARMINSTER
1 MILTON	21 KNATCHBULL	41 CARLISLE
2 GEORGETOWN	22 MOFFATT	42 LYNDON
3 OAKVILLE	23 NASSAGAWAYA	43 BRANTFORD
4 BRONTE	24 APPLEBY	44 MOUNTSBERG
5 WELLINGTON SQ.	25 CUMMINSVILLE	45 EXETER
6 AGTON	26 KILBRIDE	46 EDEN MILLS
7 PALERMO	27 LOWVILLE	47 GUELPH
8 TRAFALGAR	28 NELSON	48 ARKELL
9 SHERIDAN	29 PORT NELSON	49 CORWIN
10 OMACH	30 ZIMMERMAN	50 ROCKWOOD
11 DRUMQUIN	31 STREETSVILLE	51 BALLINAFAD
12 BOYNE	32 CHURCHVILLE	52 SALMONVILLE
13 ASHGROVE	33 MEADOWVALE	
14 ESQUESING	34 WATERDOWN	
15 GLENWILLIAMS	35 HAMILTON	
16 HORNBY	36 DUNDAS	
17 LIMEHOUSE	37 GALT	
18 NORVAL	38 TORONTO	
19 SPEYSIDE	39 CEDARVILLE	

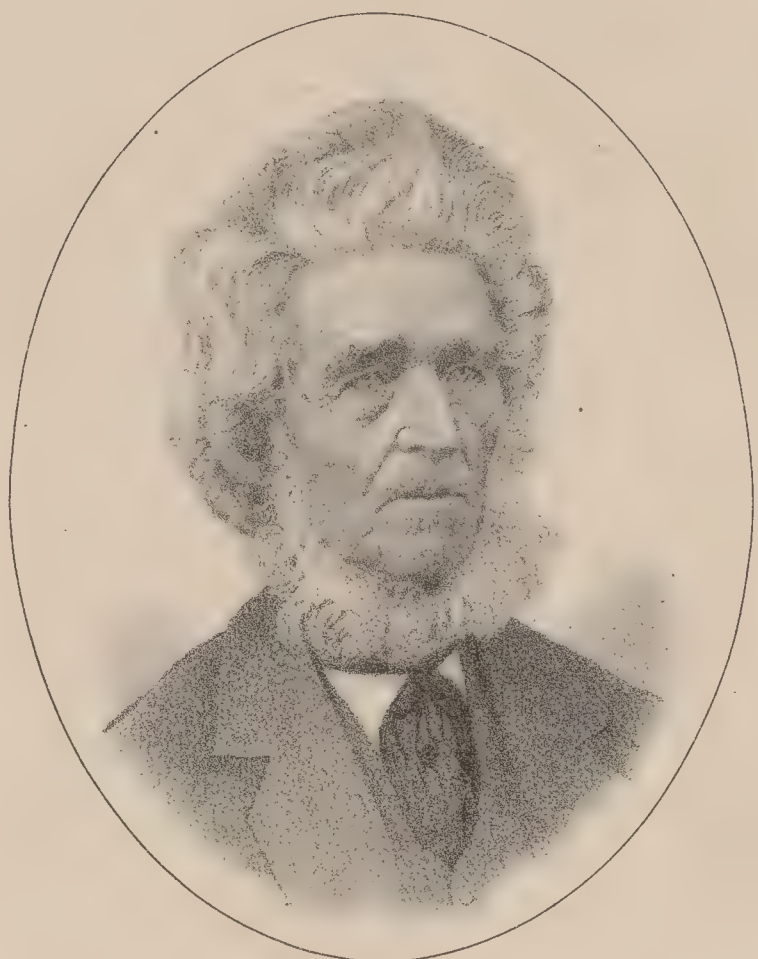


FARM & RESIDENCE OF ROBERT F. BESSEY, ESQ.
GEORGETOWN, ONT.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. BESSEY, ESQ.
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

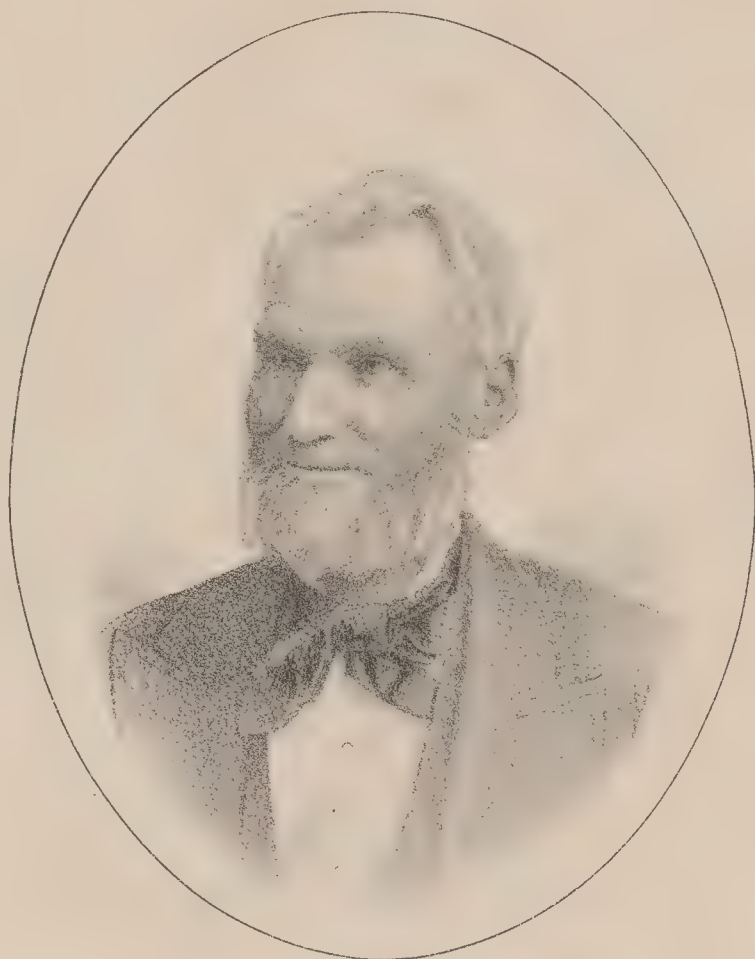
ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.



Yours truly
Isaac Freeman



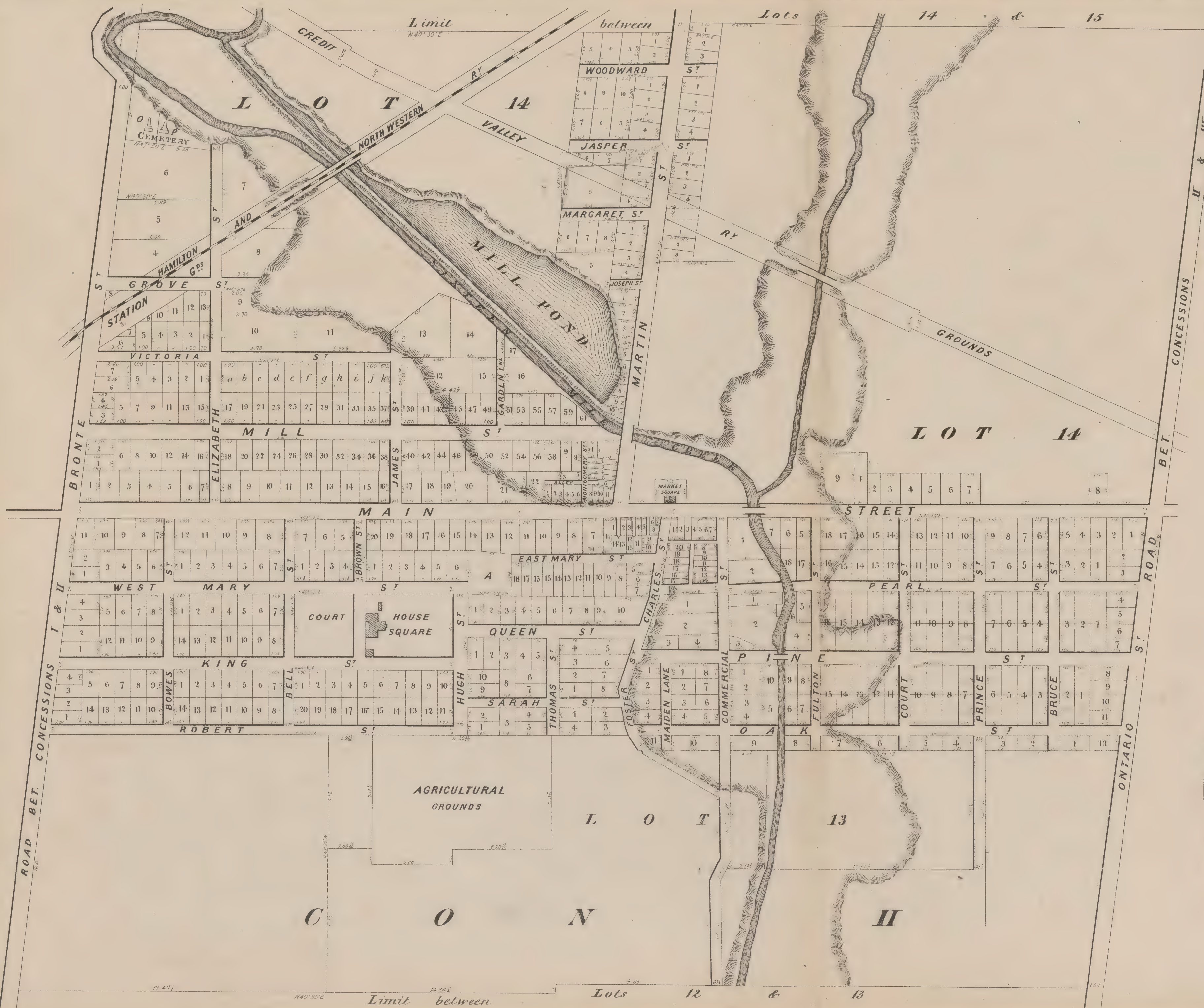
Yours truly
Dr. C. Freeman



Yours Respectfully
Matthew Clements



Yours truly
Henry Cargill



HALTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

MILTON

COMPILED FROM REGISTERED PLANS.

SCALE 4 CH. PER INCH.

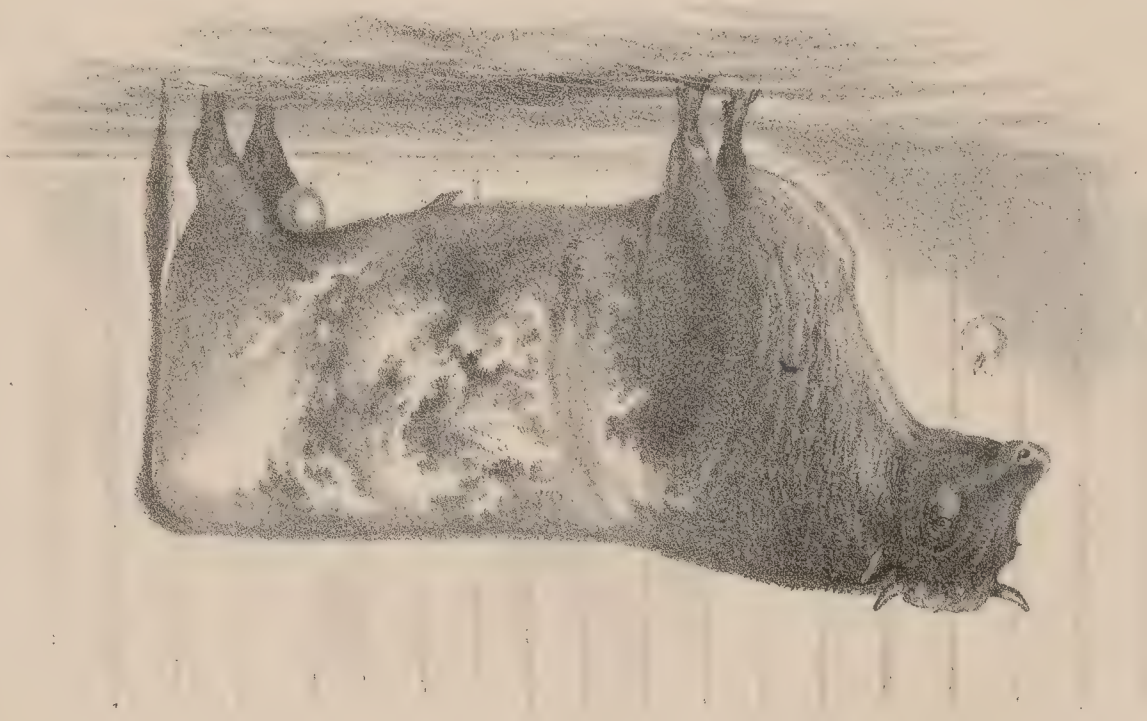


TOWNHALL, MILTON.

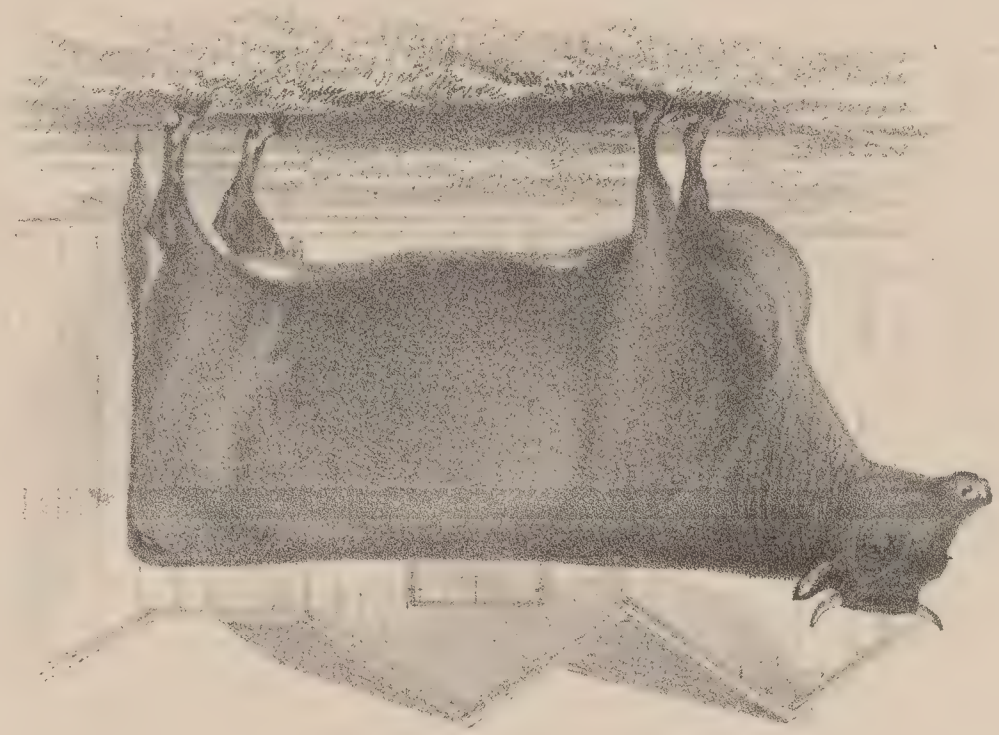
DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE THE 2ND 4 MONTHS OLD
Property of THOMAS BOAK ESQ
MILTON, TRAFALGAR.



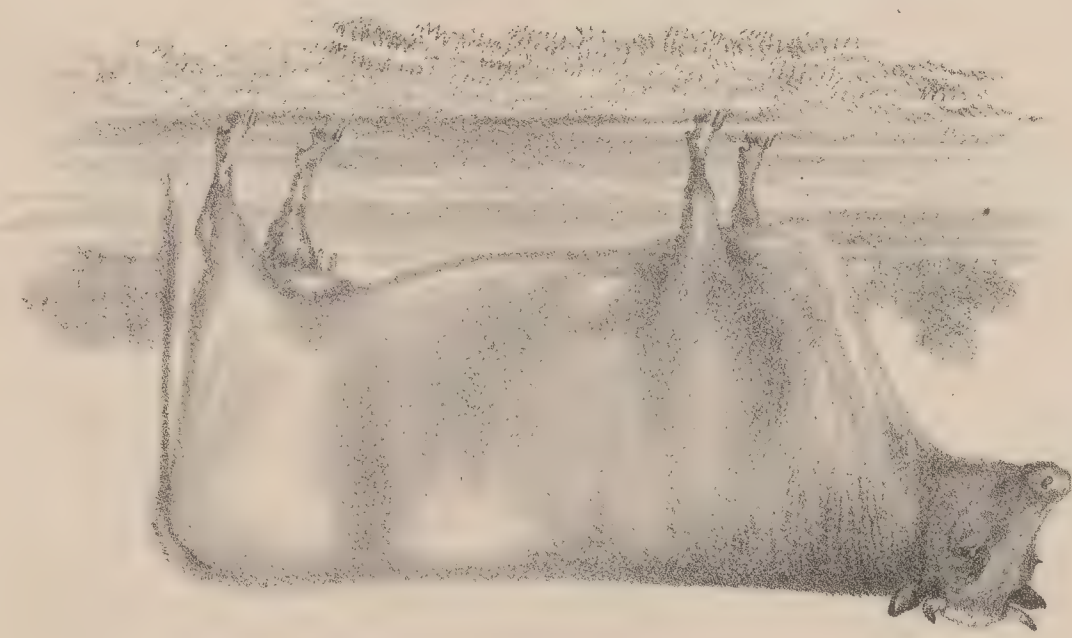
DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, 3 YEARS OLD
Property of THOMAS BOAK ESQ.
MILTON, TRAFALGAR.



LADY HUBBACK, 3 YEARS OLD
Property of THOMAS BOAK ESQ
MILTON, TRAFALGAR.



FAREWELL, 4 YEARS OLD
Property of THOMAS BOAK ESQ.
MILTON, TRAFALGAR.





OCEAN HOUSE, THE "LONG BRANCH" OF CANADA.

SITUATED ON BURLINGTON BEACH BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO, ACCESS TO HAMILTON BY RAIL AND BOAT HOURLY.-THE COOLEST & HEALTHIEST RESORT ON THE CONTINENT.

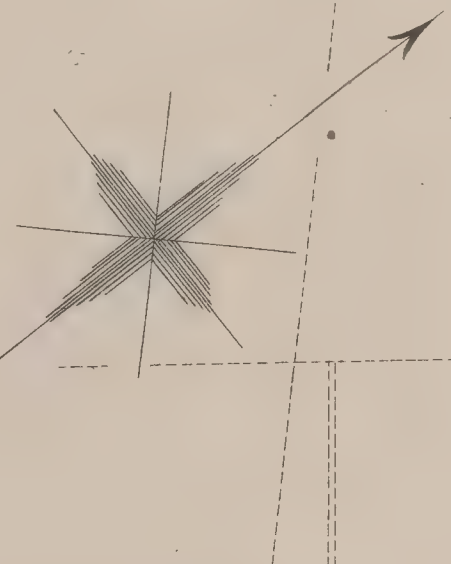
ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.





JOSEPH BROTHERS' RESIDENCE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS, MILTON, HALTON CO.

SCALE, 8 CHS. PER INCH
COMPILED FROM REGISTERED PLANS.

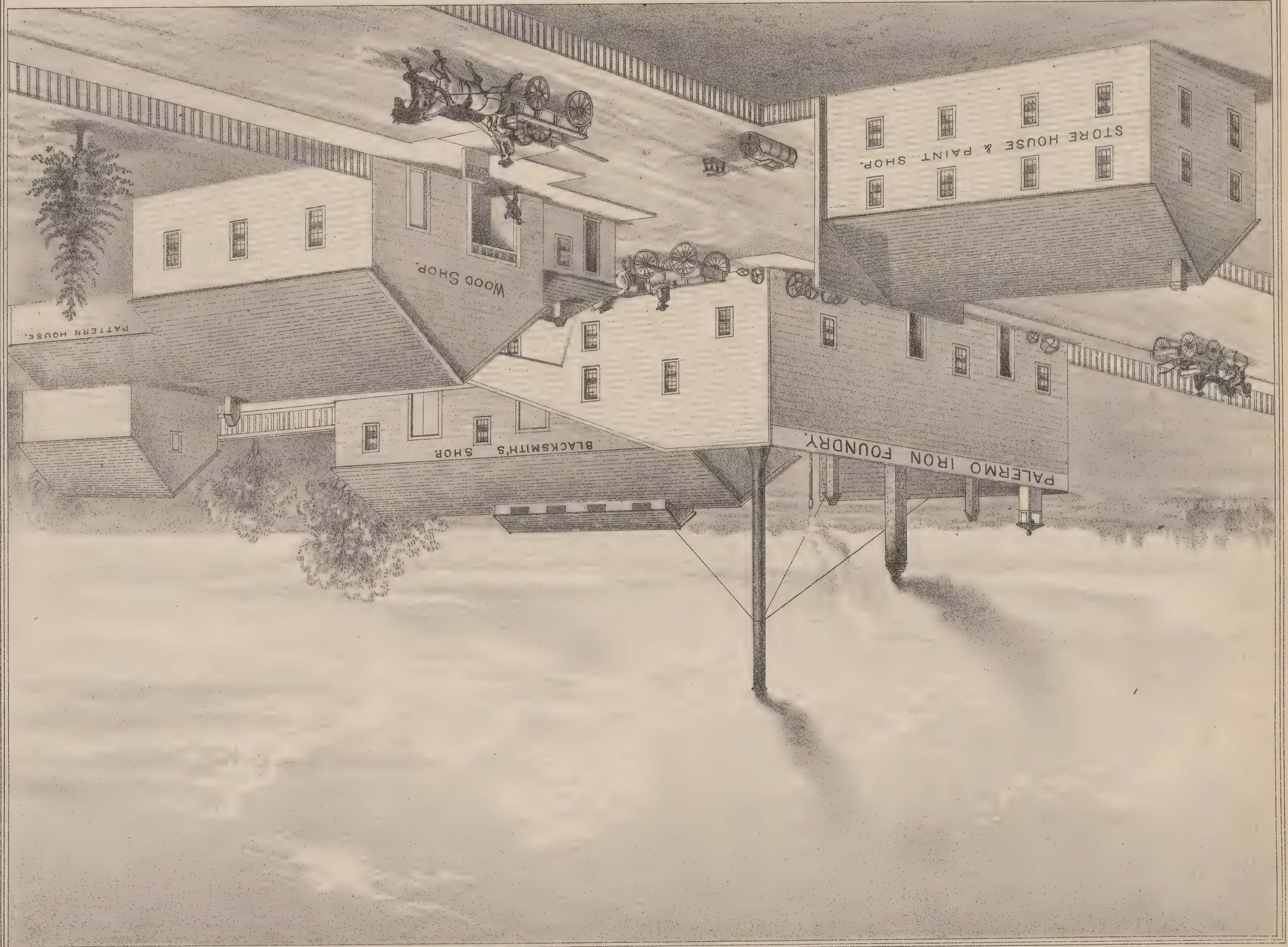


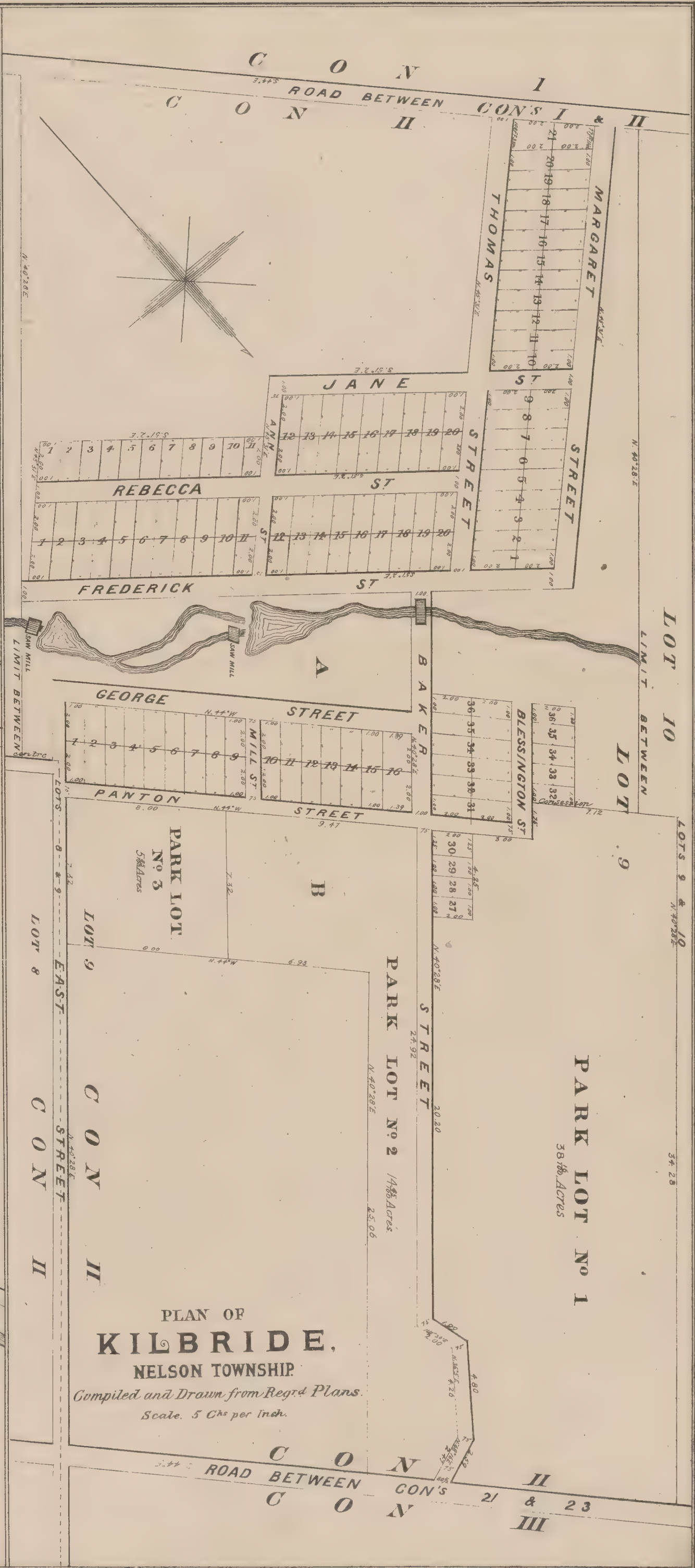
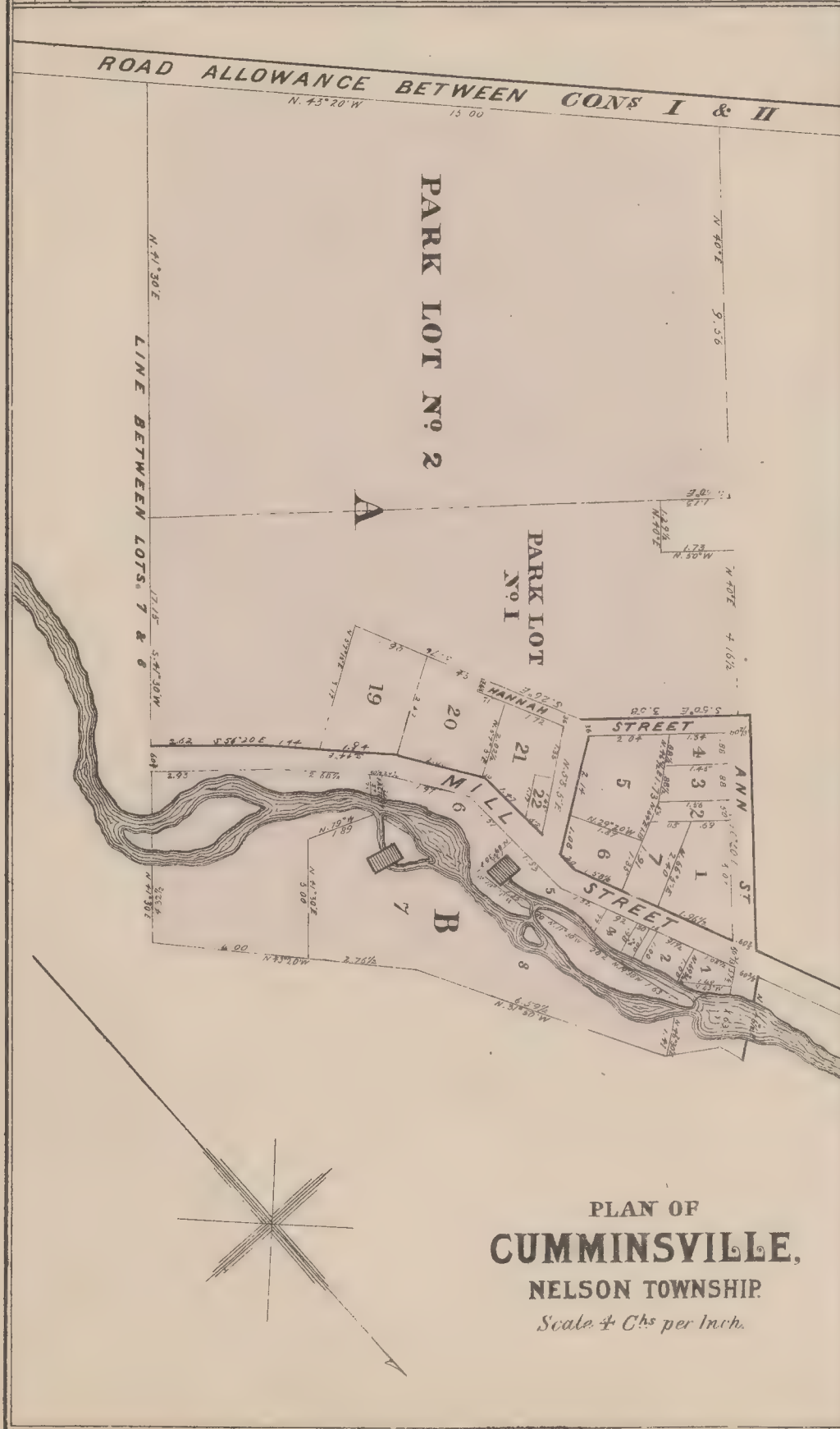
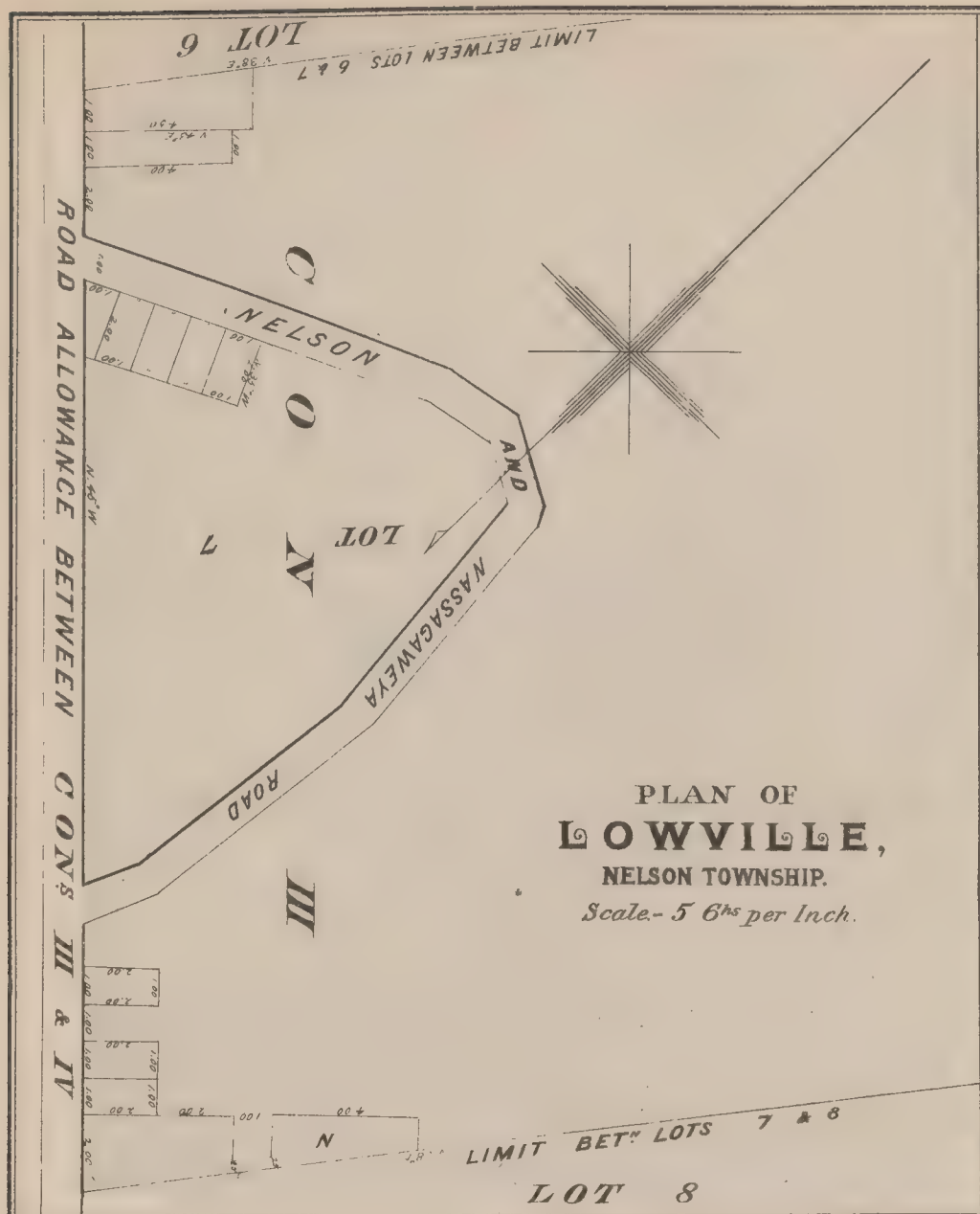
SCALE, 8 CHS. PER INCH

COMPILED FROM REGISTERED PLANS.



THE PALERMO AGRICULTURAL WORKS, - W. A. LAWRENCE PROP. - PALERMO, ONT.



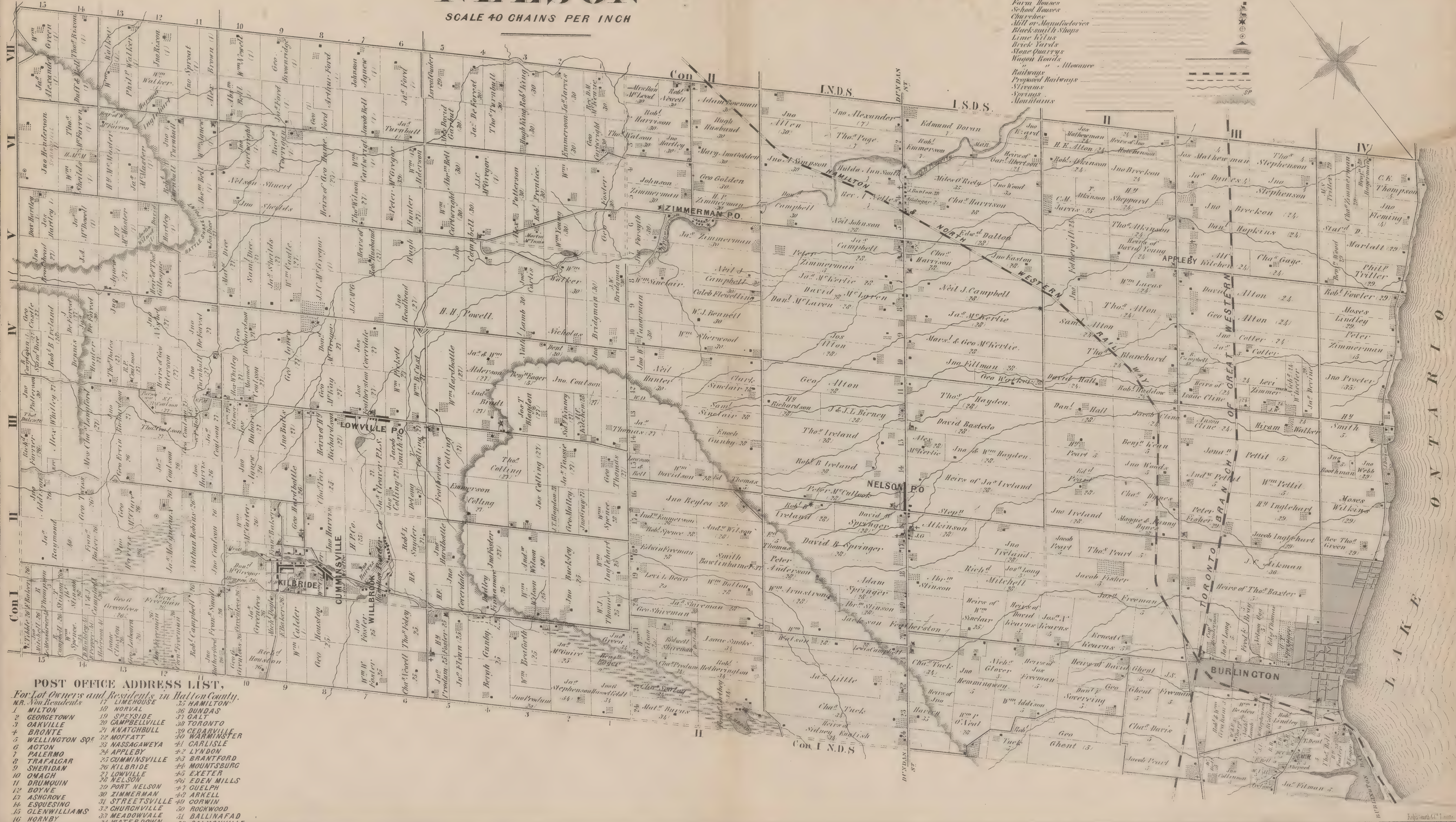
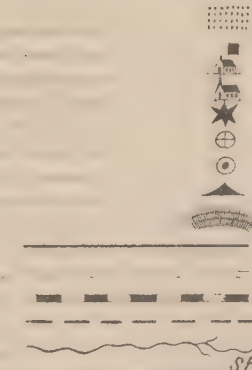


NELSON

SCALE 40 CHAINS PER INCH

REFERENCES

Orchards
Farm Houses
School Houses
Churches
Mills or Manufactories
Blacksmith Shops
Lime Kilns
Brick Yards
Stone Quarries
Wagon Roads
Railways
Proposed Railways
Streams
Springs
Mountains



POST OFFICE ADDRESS LIST,

For Lot Owners and Residents in Hamilton County.

1. MILTON	17. LIMEHOUSE	35. HAMILTON
2. GEORGETOWN	18. NORVA	36. DUNDAS
3. OAKVILLE	19. SPEYSIDE	37. TORONTO
4. BRONTE	20. CAMPBELLVILLE	38. CEDARVILLE
5. WELLINGTON SQ.	21. KNATCHBULL	39. WARMINSTER
6. ACTON	22. MOFFATT	40. CARLISLE
7. PALERMO	23. MASSAGAWEGA	41. LINDON
8. TRAFALGAR	24. APPLEBY	42. BRANTFORD
9. SHERIDAN	25. CUMMINSVILLE	43. MOUNTSBURG
10. ONTARIO	26. KILBRIDE	44. EXETER
11. DRUMMOIN	27. LOWVILLE	45. EDEN MILLS
12. BOYNE	28. NELSON	46. QUELPH
13. ASH GROVE	29. PORT NELSON	47. ARKELL
14. ESQUESING	30. ZIMMERMAN	48. GORWIN
15. GLENWILLIAMS	31. STREETSVILLE	49. ROCKWOOD
16. HORNBY	32. CHURCHVILLE	50. BALLINAFAD
	33. MEADOWVALE	51. SALMONVILLE
	34. WATERDOWN	

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH, ONTARIO.

SCALE, 2½ MILES PER INCH.





Yours &c
W. L. P. Eager.



Yours Respectfully
James Matthews



Yours Truly
James M. Bupell



Yours Respectfully
J. B. Whiston M.D. M.C.P.S.S.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON

COMPILED FROM REGISTERED PLANS.
SCALE, 8 CHS PER INCH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF DONALD CAMPBELL, ESQ.
NELSON.



CLARK'S HOTEL, GEORGETOWN, ONT.
THOMAS CLARK, PROPRIETOR.



GEORGETOWN CARRIAGE WORKS.
CULP & MCKENZIE, PROPRIETORS.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN R. LAIDLAW,
ESQ.

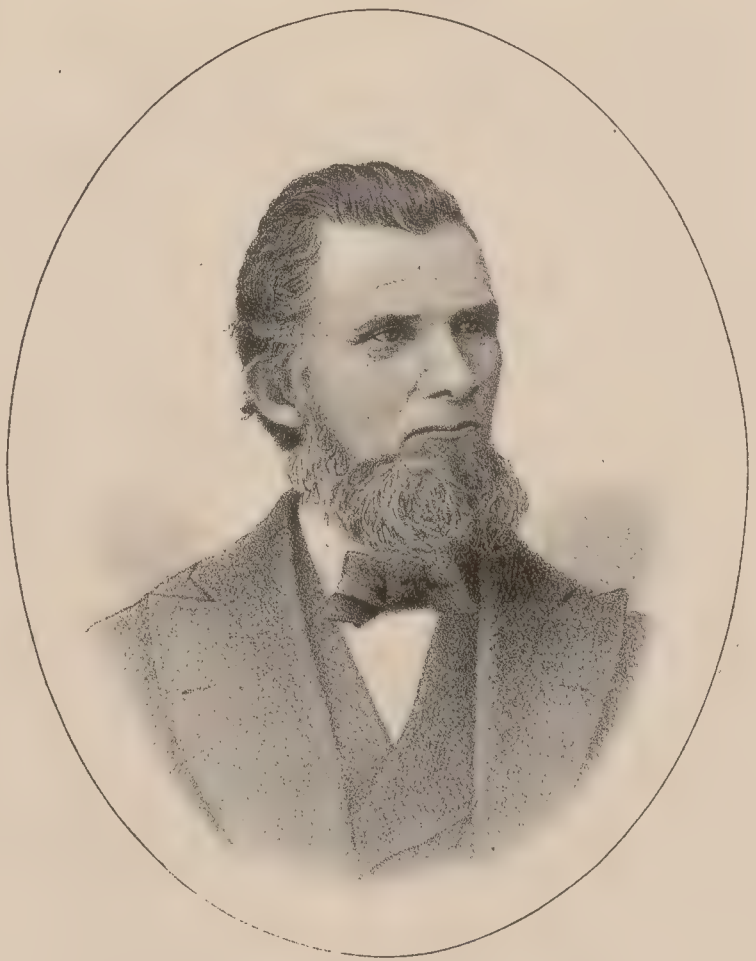
N.B. Bearings are all present magnetic.
All dimensions are in Chains & Links.



Sincerely yours
John H. Bessey Esq.



Respectfully yours
John S. Bessey



Yours Respectfully
Robt. F. Bessey



Yours truly
W. C. Beaty



*Yours Truly
J. W. Brang*



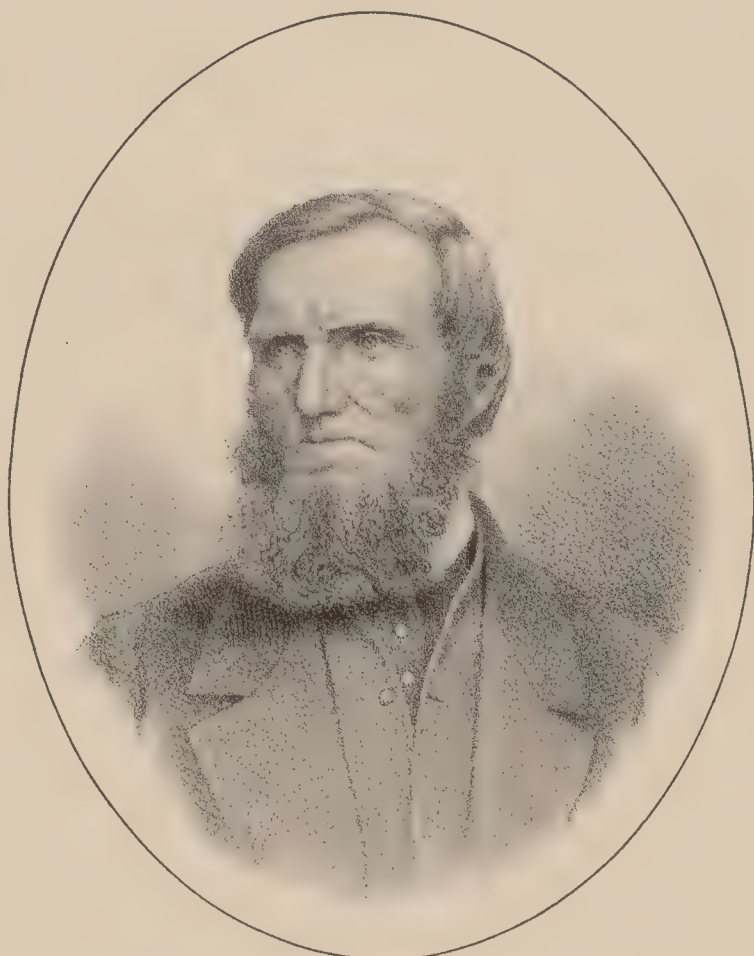
*Yours Truly
W. H. Young*



*Yours truly
John White*



*Yours Truly,
John Waldie*



*Yours Truly
Charles Williams*



*Yours faithfully
B Williams*



*Yours Respectfully
Joseph Williams*



*Yours Truly
W Wass*



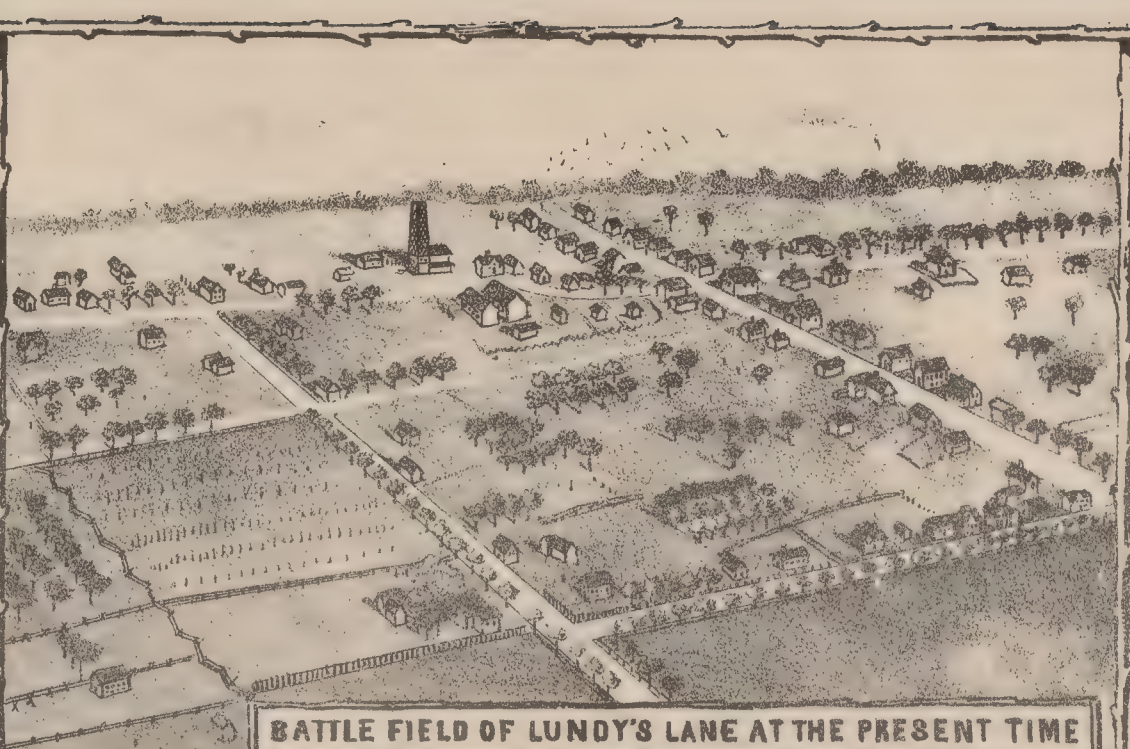




PRESENT APPEARANCE OF OLD FORT GEORGE AT NIAGARA



WHERE GEN' BROCK FELL



BATTLE FIELD OF LUNDY'S LANE AT THE PRESENT TIME



BROCK'S MONUMENT
QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

C. J. DYER.



NIAGARA FALLS

FROM CANADA SIDE

BEAVER DAMS
24-25 June 1812



DEGEWS FALLS
NEAR ST. CATHARINES

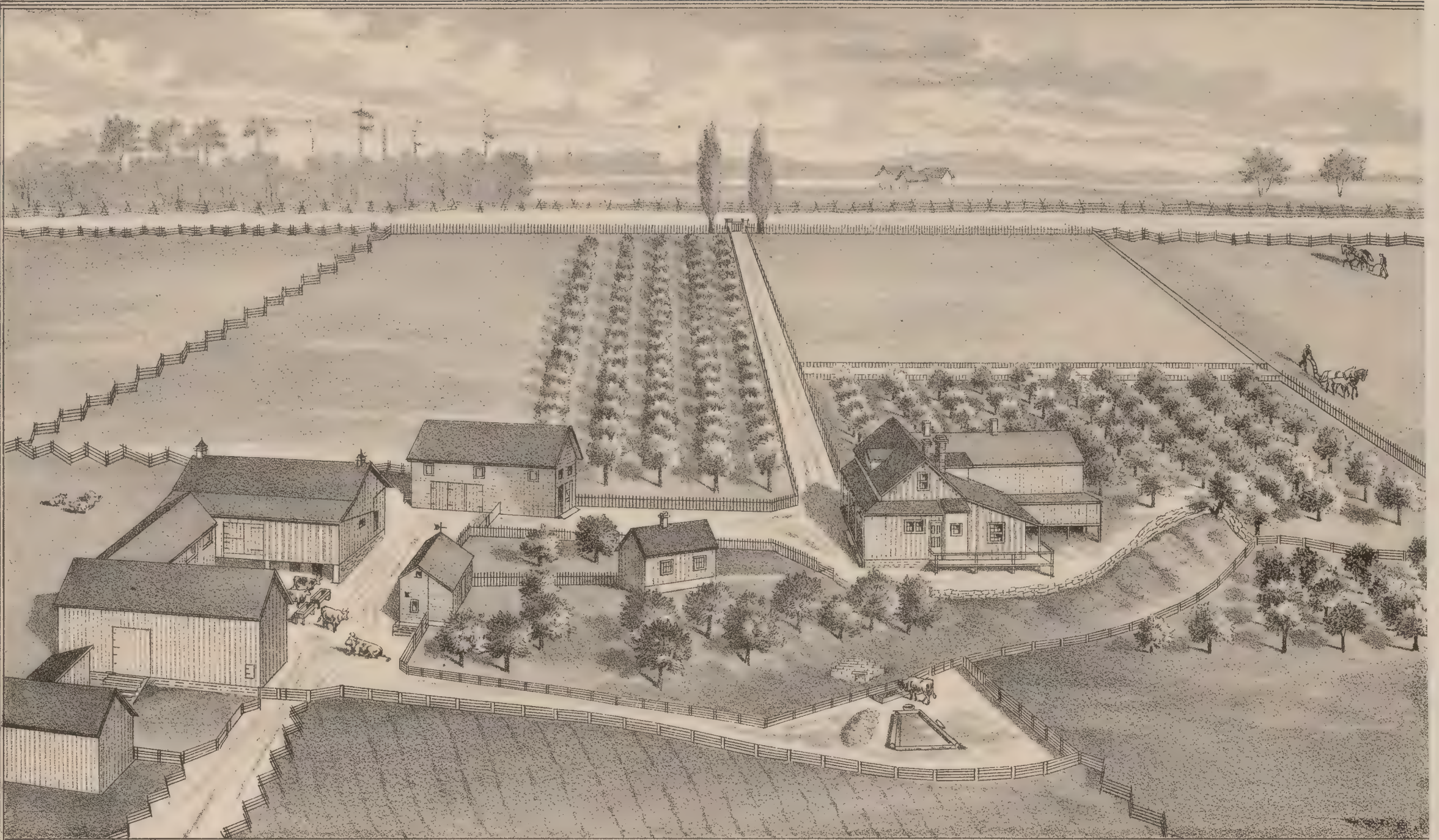
G. GARDNER.



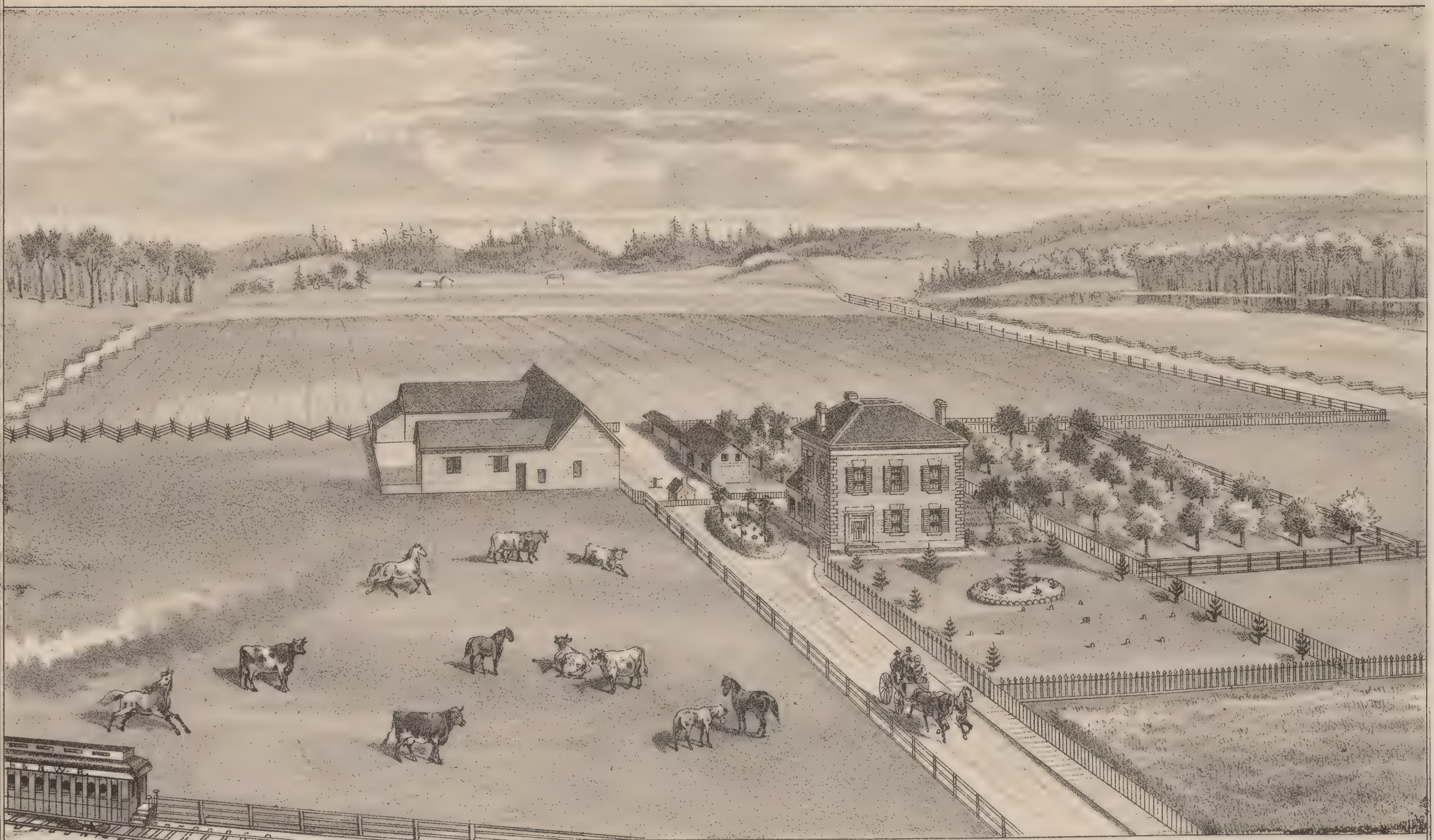
THE BRANT HOUSE BURLINGTON, A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT & EUROPEAN HOTEL SITUATED ON ONE OF THE CHOICEST SITES OVERLOOKING BURLINGTON BAY & LAKE ONTARIO. J. MORRIS, PROP.

ROLPH SMITH & CO. TORONTO, ONT.





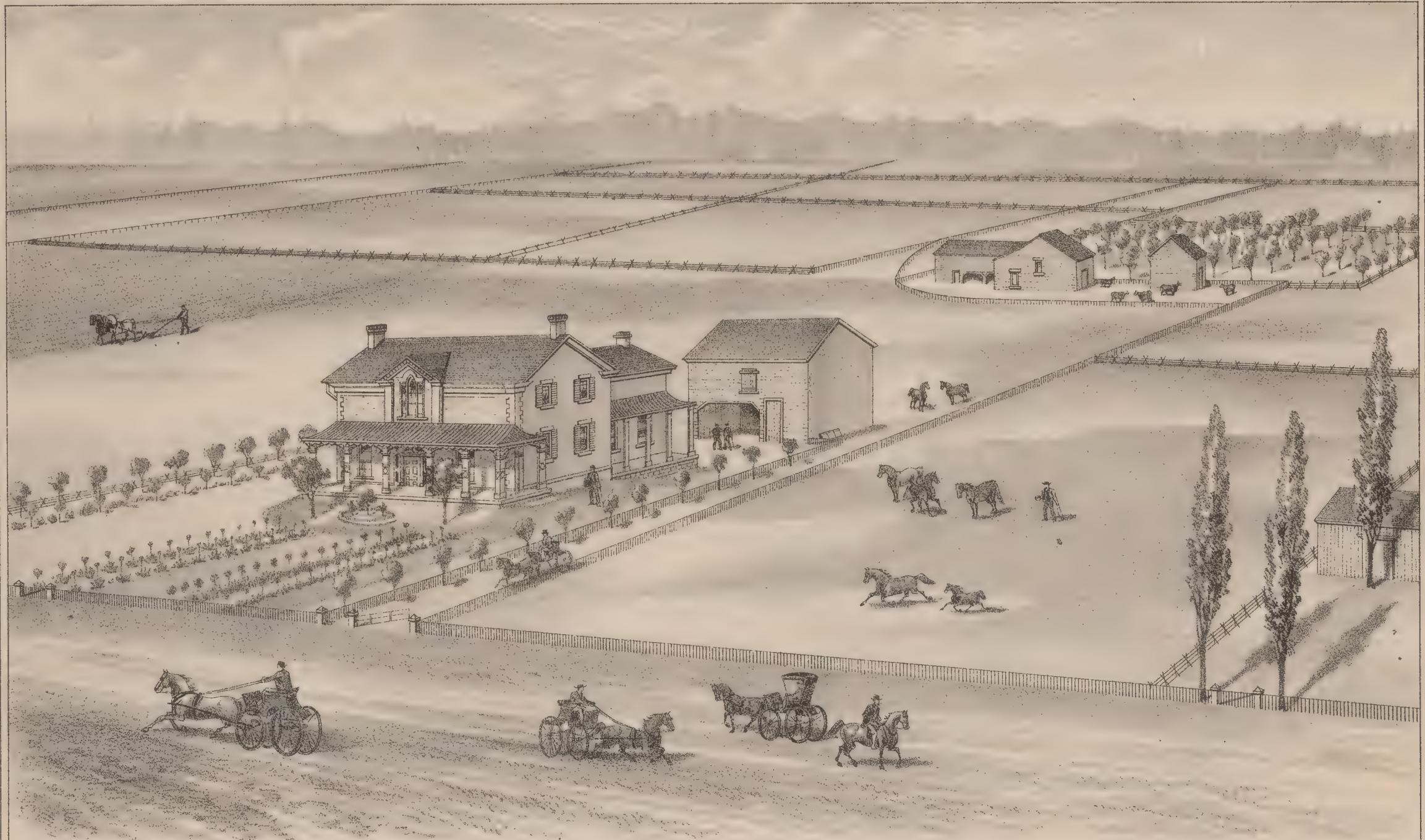
FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES MOLYNEAUX ESQ.
CON 2 N.S LOT 12 NELSON TOWNSHIP.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHNSON HARRISON ESQ. COURT VIEW, MILTON.
CON. I. N. S., LOT 13, TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP

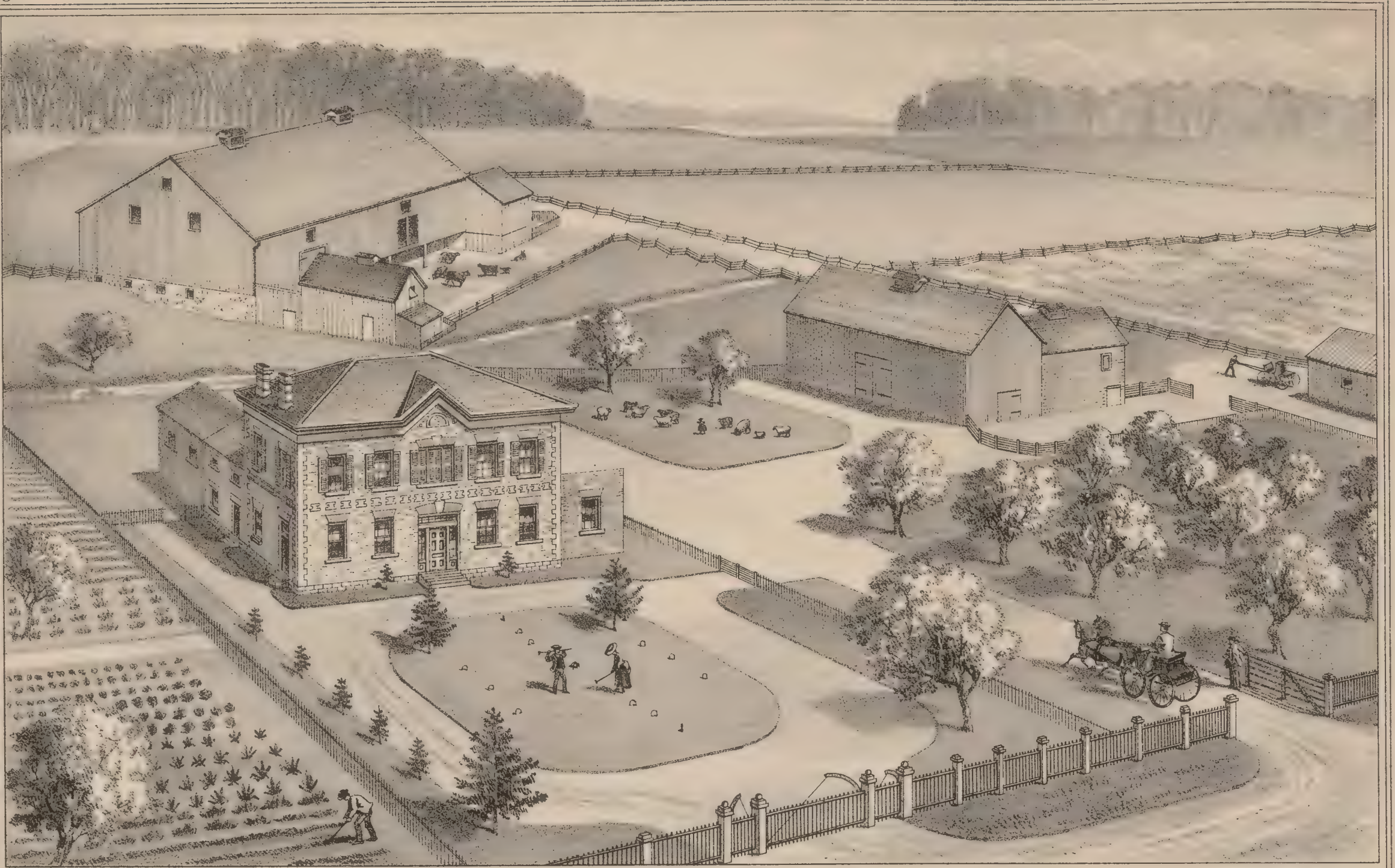


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BRECKON SEN^R THORNHILL. (CON 2, S. D. S. LOT 2, NELSON T^P)



FARM RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR FORD ESQ^E (CON 7, N.S. LOT 8, NELSON T^P)





FARM RESIDENCE OF W. C. BEATY ESQ, (CON 5, N. S. LOT 7, TRAFALGAR. (NORTH)



F. BARCLAY, BARCLAY'S BLOCK, GEORGETOWN.



STORE & RESIDENCE OF J. MATTHEWS ESQ. ACTON WEST.



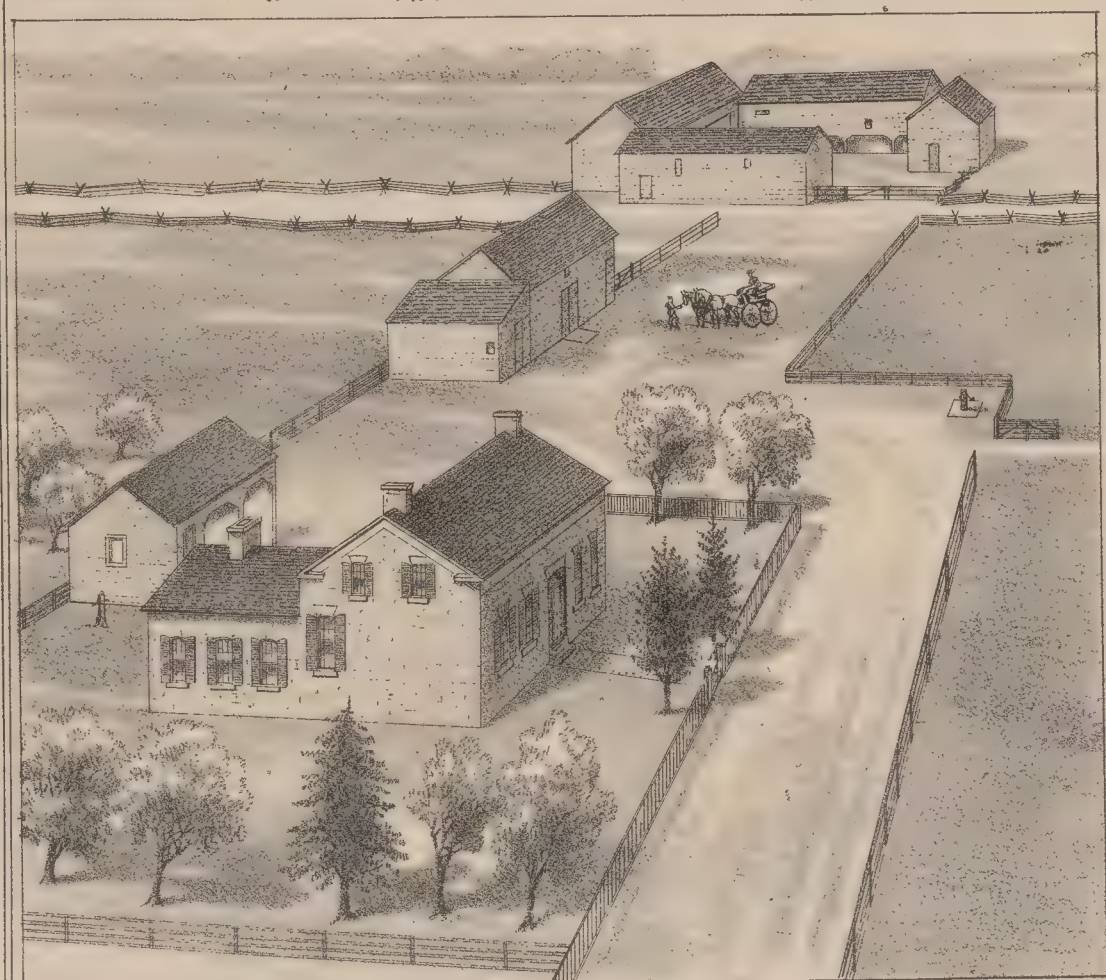
CANADIAN HOTEL OAKVILLE.
JOHN ANDERSON PROP.



SPRINGDALE, FARM & RESIDENCE OF ROBERT HADDOW, CON 2, S.D.S. LOT 10, NELSON T^P



FARM RESIDENCE OF T. J. CHISHOLM ESQ.
CHERRY HILL, HORNBY.

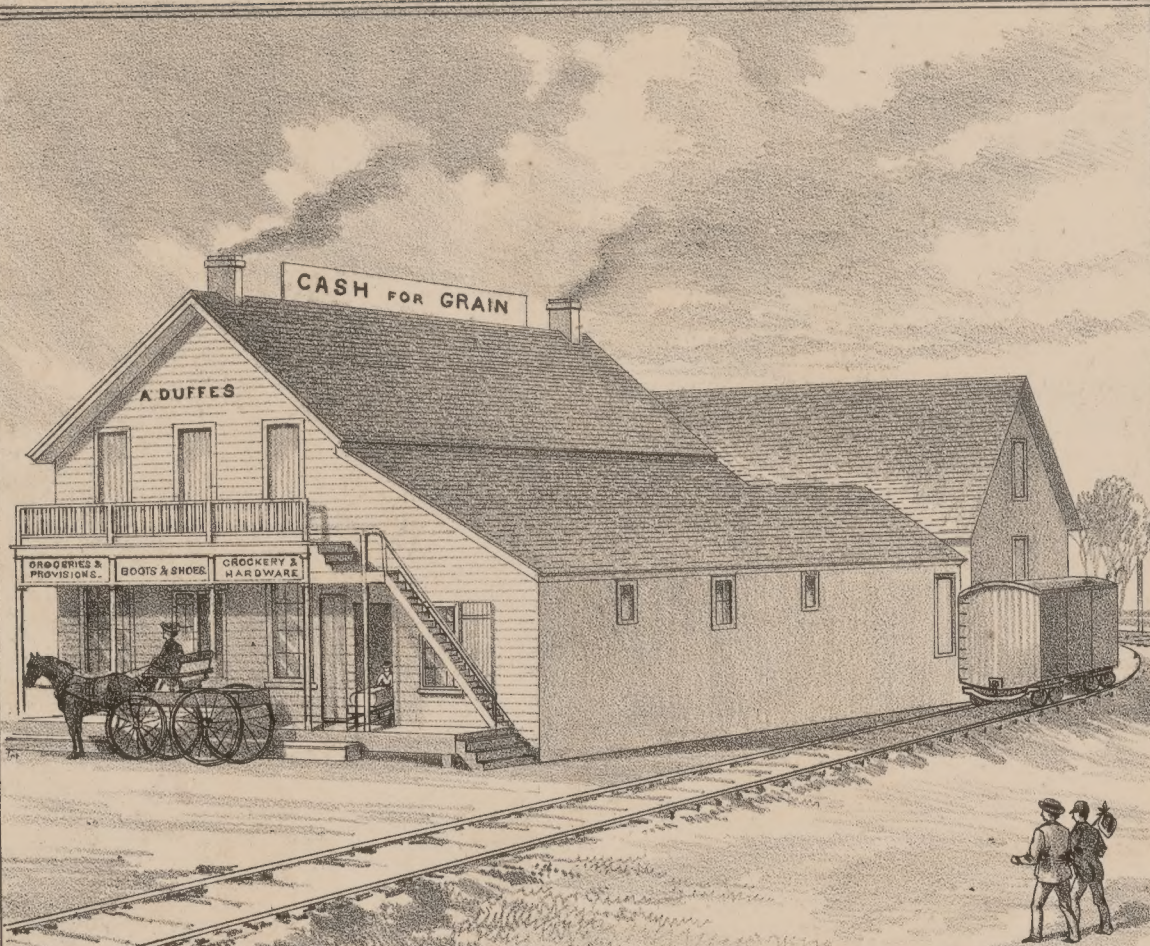


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN MCCOLL ESQ. ESQUESING.



FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER CAMPBELL ESQ. ESQUESING

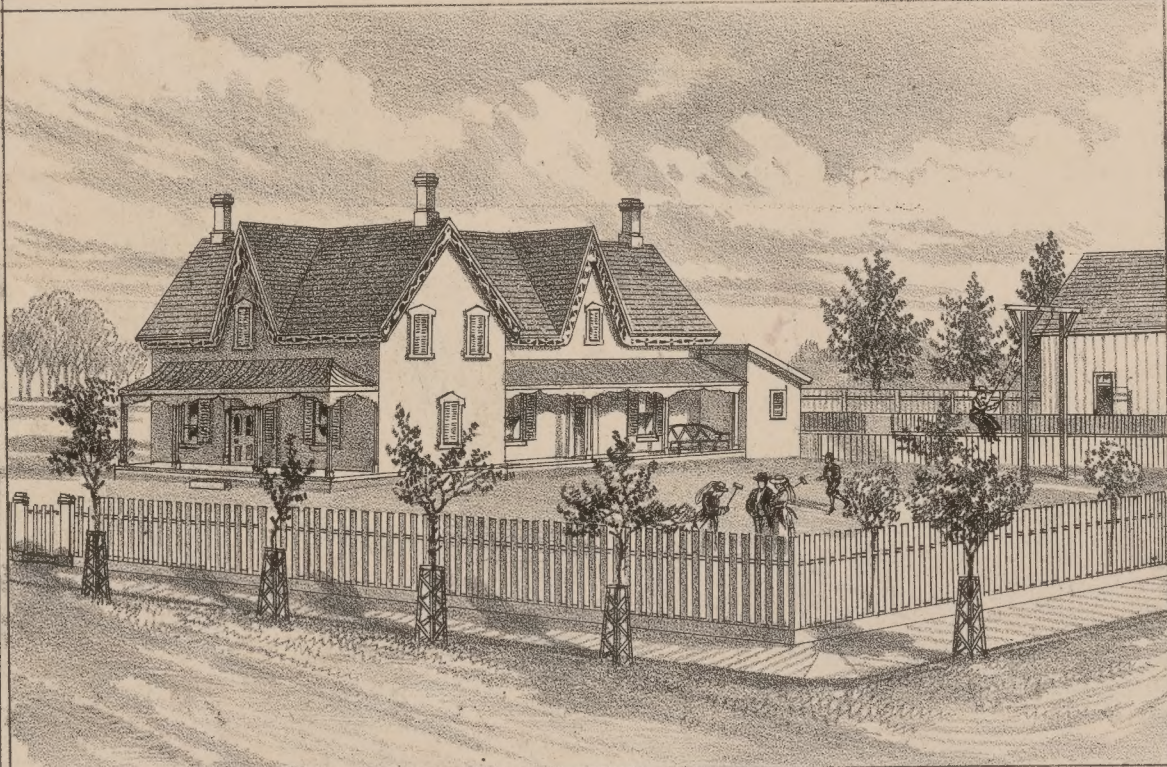




ALEX. DUFFES' STORE & STOREHOUSE, BURLINGTON.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MILTON.
ROBSON & JACKSON PRORS



RESIDENCE OF W. M. CRANEY, M.P. OAKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN STEWART ESQ. ESQUESING.



SAW & PLANING MILLS OF W. J. DOUGLASS, PORT NELSON.



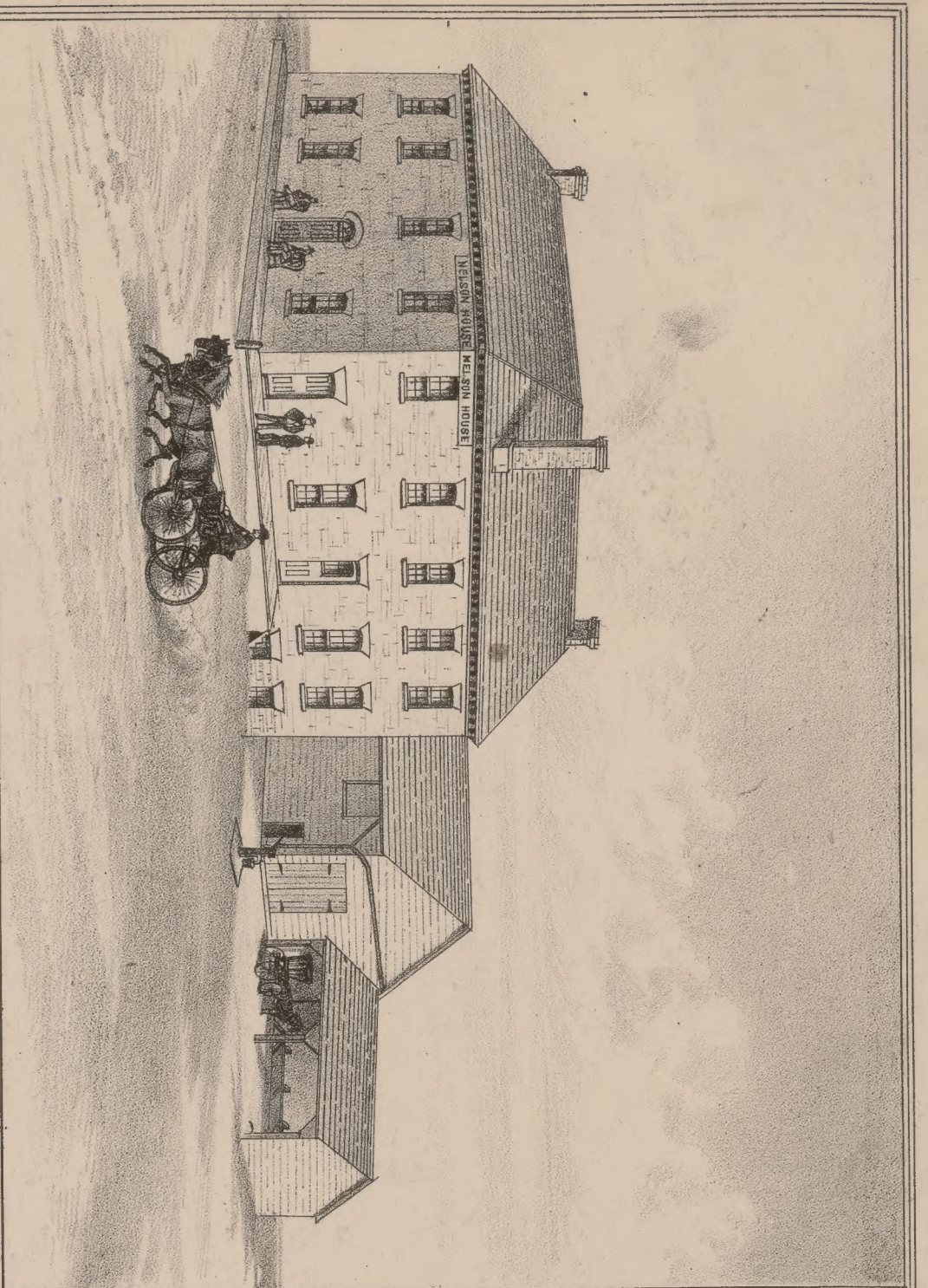
DAVIDSON'S RESIDENCE, PORT NELSON.



MOLLY, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.

BRAIN BROS BREWERY & ESTATE, ESQUESING.

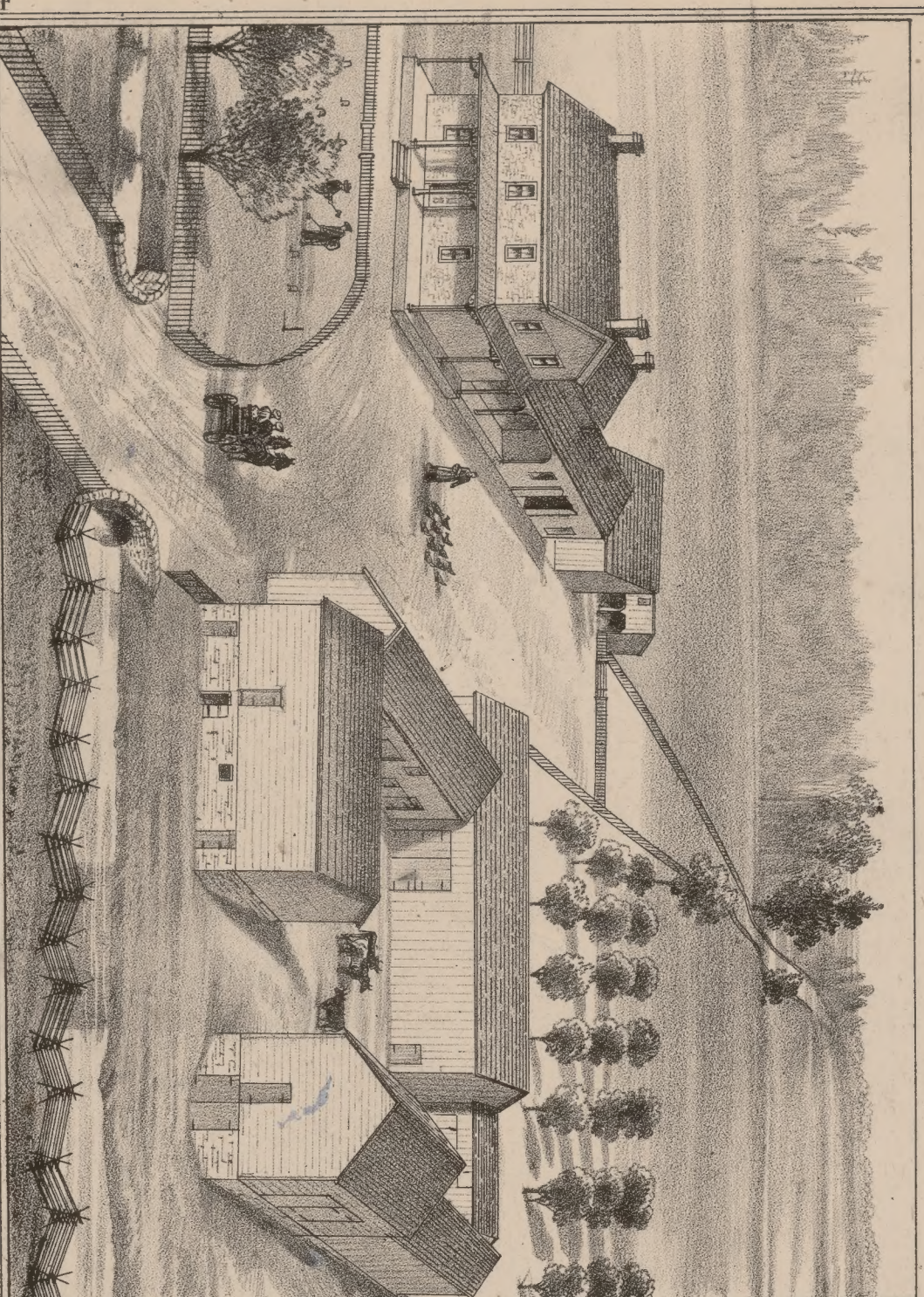




NELSON HOUSE, NELSON, M.S. ATKINSON PROP.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES WILLIAMS ESQ., GLENWILLIAMS.



RESIDENCE OF R.B. IRELAND ESQ., NELSON
CON. 4, N.D.S. LOT 14 NELSON



SPRUCEDALE, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DIXON ESQ., NEAR MILTON, HALTON CO.
CON. 4 N.S. LOT 14 TRAFALGAR.